Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. VI. NO. 251 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
following regular services are main-
om Bombay to Japan Ports via
and Hongkong.
om Bombay to Marseilles via
and Port Said.
Bombay to Italian Ports via
particulars of sailings can be
plication to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
, Fort, Bombay.

OPS OF INK!
LLIONS THINK!!
write with a bad Ink
BLUNDER.
s the highest perfection in
ink making
reap its benefit.
ADE & CO.,
X NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumo, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Assistant Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 26,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 13,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION
During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum.
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness.
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug. Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.
DISEASE ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
LONAVLA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.
YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.
Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. Your pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *cosiderably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years' Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged—alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co, Ltd., Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

SALE BY AUCTION.
GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES CHECK AND 5 BALES OF SUSHI.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Moolchand Tiloomal below his Pedhi in Badshah Building, Barbhaya Moholla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Multani Chelaram Bhoolchand:—
10 bales of Check and 5 bales of Sushi including:—
3 bales Check of United Mill No. 709 or other.
3 bales Check of United Mill No. 2288 or other.
1 bale Check of United Mill No. 4599 or other.
2 bales Check of Kesri Mill Nos. 1801-1805 or other.
1 bale Check of Barhanpur Mill No. 1675 or other.
1 bale Sushi of Simplex Mill No. 35 or other.
4 bales Sushi of Fazalbhai Mill No. 2913 or other.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.
NOTICE.
The sale of [illegible] of "Sharif Show Room" at [illegible] will be resumed TO-DA[illegible]
[illegible] & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay [illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.
MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government [illegible] G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1284.
AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co., [illegible] baling Press opposite the [illegible] ket, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Seth Chotalal Chaturbhujdas Lallubhai of Ganesh Chowk 1st Lane:—
7 packages White Dhotees 8 to 8 yards [illegible] tle Mark.
4 packages White Dhotees 10 to 11 yards [illegible] tle Mark.
AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES M. G. BROACH FINE COTTON.
On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba by order of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Nensukhdas Shivnarayan.
Delivery order No. 55—
100 bales M. G. Broach Fine Cotton.
The above goods are on view in the Krishna godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Victoria Bunder.
AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE SAFETY MATCHES.
On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote and Co. at their godown at Chinch Bunder, Clive road and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mahomed Kasam of Omraoti.
200 cases each 75 gross Japanese safety matches of second quality five labels.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COTTON DYE OF PEARL MILL.
On SATUEDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Maganlal Dulabhbhai at his shop at Radha gully, Morarji Goculdas Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Punjabi Rupchand Ganpat.
10 bales each 60 pieces [illegible] on dye of Pearl Mill of the Nos. of [illegible]
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STAMPS—Collection of 200 Indian States including obsolete and rare stamps Rs. 18 25 different Hyderabad 9as. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Allahabad. 2567

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X.", c/o. Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN, 2 DISTRIBUTORS, 2 COMPOSITORS for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER and SALESMAN. Apply personally to SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, Princess Street, Jooma Musjid, Bombay. 2581

REQUIRED by a firm of Solicitors, a MANAGING CLERK, having experience in the line. Apply to Box No. 2582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2543

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGERS and three first class COOKS for Refreshment Rooms. Apply by letter to MANAGER, Refreshment Rooms, Surat, B. B. & C. I. R. 2591

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND GUNIDARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Amraoti Town Municipality, pay Rs. 60—4—100. Post pensionable. Preference will be given to those who have previous experience of Municipal work. W. R. PHADHANE, Vice-Chairman, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 2594

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for temporary service in the Mysore State. Pay Rs. 60 Apply at once, stating age, caste, experience, qualifications and the institution through which the qualification was obtained, to the SENIOR SURGEON, Mysore Government, Bangalore. 2550

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED—A HINDU, knowing English and accounts, to work full time as Manager at the Committee's Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur and at Walkeshwar on the spot. Salary according to qualifications. Apply before 31st instant in own handwriting to the Hon. Joint SECRETARIES, Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee, 1st Lamington Road, Grant Road. 2486

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARPENTER MISTRY, also an experienced BLACK-SMITH and several good MECHAINCS for an English Motor Car Firm. Good wages paid to capable men. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2531

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Rly, Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa, first class Engine Fitters and Boiler makers. Salary offered Rs. 150 per mensem on three years' agreement, with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1014 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

SITUATION WANTED.

SENIOR MEDICAL STUDENT willing to undertake epidemic relief work out-side Bombay. Has worked in Bombay in a public institution. Apply sharp with remuneration to Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 2571

WANTED.

WANTED—A BILLIARD TABLE new or second-hand, to hire or purchase, also accessories. Reply, Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2558

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mayumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) in, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lightweight MOTORCYCLE Moto-Reve, London 2 H.P. just overhauled, good going order, clutch, free engine, Rs. 600 or nearest offers. Apply THE BANDRA NEW ENGINEERING & MOTOR REPAIRING WORKS, Junction, Pali Hill, Bandra. 2580

FOR SALE—(1) At the corner of Napean Sea Road, PLOT OF LAND (free-hold) area 1,034 sq. yds. (2) at Forjett Street, plot of land (free-hold) 1,435 sq. yds., (3) at Versova Road Andheri—Hilly land, area 12,000 sq. yds. For particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort. 2566

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Second flat with hall dining and four rooms, kitchen loft, etc., on Gowalia Tank Road, to Parsis only. Apply RUSTOMJI between 2 and 5 at Davar's College, Esplanade Road. 2579

TO BE LET—Ground floor of decent three-storied bungalow within 50 yards of Sion Station, on elevated ground, airy well-ventilated with garden. Apply to Box No. 1013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2585

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GWALIOR AUTUMN RACE WEEK.

EVENTS

Saturday, 26th October, 1918.—Local Races.
Sunday, 27th October, 1918.—Clay Pigeon Shooting.
Monday, 28th October, 1918.—Polo.
Tuesday, 29th October, 1918.—Races.
Wednesday, 30th October, 1918.—Polo.
Thursday, 31st November, 1918.—Gymkhana.
Friday, 1st November, 1918.—Races.
Saturday, 2nd November, 1918.—Races.
Sunday, 3rd November, 1918.—Final Polo.
Monday, 4th November, 1918.—Local Races
For further particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Gwalior Sports Club,
Gwalior, C. I.
2244

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)
TENDERERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, 1918, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1919.

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order," no abbreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. All stores must be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. J. TISDALL,
Ag. ... rintendent.
Chief Sto...
Parel, 1...
2292

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S INFLUENZA PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE.

IT IS found necessary to warn the public that the Influenza Curative and Preventive discovered by me is distributed solely by Messrs. KEMP & CO. and THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE; and that I am not responsible for the Mixture, Solution, Drops; etc. put forward by others bearing or using the name of "Gajjar" or in the name of the "Ionic Pharmacy" as Curatives or Preventives for Influenza or for the prseent Epidemic.

Messrs. I. G. GAJJAR & Co. in their advertisement call their Mixture "The Original Specific." "The Best Specific" "A Boon to Human Life" "a Charm" and say it is "based on scientific principles!" I do not know what grounds they have to make those claims. I should like to know them, as I believe these claims are not only baseless but are highly misleading and harmful to suffering humanity. It will be again very interesting to know what "Specific Principles" the Mixture is based on and what "Scientific Principles" Messrs. I. G. Gajjar & Co. profess to know regarding the present Epidemic or even their Mixture. Is their Mixture devised by a scientific man? If so the public must know his name! Is the Mixture tested by any scientific man?

It is also interesting to know what evolutions this advertisement has gone through. I am told they tried to use my name first, but they gave it up. Then they advertised it as "Gajjar's Mixture" and only when I warned the public they framed their present advertisement and in it they make their baseless claims as above pointed out.

It is further interesting to note that while they publish these misleading advertisements, their bottle and wrapper are perfectly silent about the maker of the Mixture and omit all phrases except "Best Remedy" and "Efficient in effect!" The warranty for these phrases remains to be disclosed.

An advertisement is published in the name of the Ionic Pharmacy which the public rightly identify with my name. I may therefore inform the public that I do not recommend the preparations of the Ionic Pharmacy for a cure or preventive of the present Epidemic.

These are advertised not by me but by a nephew of mine, who has taken away the Pharmacy during the years of my physical and mental break-down. These preparations were merely tentative and for certain purposes only and during the last few months of my research I find that some of them are harmful and all require considerable improvement if they have to be used in any way during the present Epidemic. Even for the purposes for which I prepared them I will not now use them without certain modifications.

With regard to the treatment of Influenza fever and cough put forward by my nephew in the name of the Ionic Pharmacy I have to inform the public that it is put forward without my knowledge or approval. The Liver Solution recommended by the Ionic Pharmacy was meant to be used as a cholagogue and purgative and it contains Chemicals which will be harmful in the present Epidemic.

Fever drops were meant for ordinary simple fever and even for that I would make considerable modifications before offering them for use.

Malaria Solution contains quinine which is found to be very harmful as a protoplasmic poison.

Stermin Salt was meant for sterilizing and mineralizing water. The present Epidemic is Air-borne and not Water-borne.

My views on medical relief are well-known to many. *There should be no profiteering and the best preparations ought to be within the power of the poorest.*

I have worked all along these lines and have given my medical preparations free to the poor and also to medical men and others who asked for them for trial. Even now I am doing the same. I am trying to sell the preparation as cheap as possible for the benefit of the poor and I am trying to give a much cheaper form to my preparations: I would have been able to do this much earlier if I was not handicapped in every way and have to work single handed without my Laboratory and other facilities. Those who have handicapped me are responsible for the delay caused in supplying the large demand of my preparation and in supplying it much cheaper.

One of the difficulties I experience is about bottles and containers. The preparation can be supplied in bulk to those who send their containers, stoneware jars and bottles to Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., at Charni Road. Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., will buy empty 4oz. bottles. I shall also feel highly obliged to owners of large Chemical factories and Dye Houses to spare for my work some stoneware, porcelain or glass vessels for my Laboratory. Unfortunately my Laboratory which was once the best in India has been ruined during the years of my illness and I have to try and cope with the Epidemic with ordinary enamelled utensils and a few bottles and I have to do my research work at the Medical College.

T. K. GAJJAR.

Readymoney Building,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay No. 1.
15th October, 1918.
2588

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, 10th October, 1918.
2476

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAMA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaishna.
2589

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 31st day of October, 1918:—

(a) Constructing a 1ft.—6in. by 2ft.—0in. storm-water drain in a portion of Charni Road between Girgaum Road and Girgaum Back Road.

(b) Constructing a 12in. storm-water drain in Hospital Lane and in a portion of DeLima Street, and laying a 9in. pipe-sewer in Reay Road
and

(c) Laying a 9in. pipe-sewer in the passage east of Parel Tank Road.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

3. Forms of Contracts, specifications, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 21st October, 1918.
2584

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Pumping engine vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—
Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions.
2577

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 (Rupees seventeen and annas eight only) per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1918, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of November, 1918, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th day of October, 1918.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS,
LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th day of October to 10th day of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 21st October, 1918. 2586

WANTED.

PRACTICAL PHYSICAL CHEMISTS knowing Calculus and Continental languages for Techno-Chemical and Bio-Chemical and Pharmacological Research work; would have to enter into an agreement for ten years' service. Salary Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

WANTED also MEDICAL MEN having medicine or pharmacology as their special duty and also knowing the principles of Physical Chemistry and continental languages, for treating patients and recording observations in different hospitals, asylums and dispensaries on the lines of the Germicidal and Metabolic Treatment discovered and being perfected by the undersigned. Liberal salaries from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 offered according to qualifications and experience.

Apply to:
Professor TRIBHUVANDAS
KALYANDAS GAJJAR,
Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier,
Bombay No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT for quarter ended 30-6-18, has been published in the town.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 19-10-18. 2595

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on the 7th November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for constructing Police lines at Kalyan.

	Rs.
Probable value of the work	61,939
Amount of earnest money with the tender	500
Security deposit including earnest money	6,194

2. The forms of tender and other information can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each, on any working day except the day of receiving tenders.

3. No alteration in the tender form is allowed which must be complete in all respects. Rates to be entered in words and figures in English legibly.

(Sd.) G. S. JOSHI,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.
Thana, 19th October 1918. 2570

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHAGANLAL VAHALCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TANSUKHRAI MAGNIRAM. All persons having or claiming any right, title, claim, interest or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will then be considered as deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) situated at Owalwady otherwise known as Fofalwady near Vithalwady, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighteen square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 712, Collector's New No. 3243, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 1491 with the messuage, tenement, dwelling houses, trees and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 8 and now under C Ward Nos. 1764 and 1765 and Street Nos. 28 and 30 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kala Bhanji, on or towards the South by the property of Ludhia Kallianji, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Sitaram Govind and now to the said Ludhia Kallianji and on or towards the West by the public passage called Fofalwady or Owalwady Lane.

Dated this 21st day of October, 191..

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2593

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MADHAVJEE VIRJEE, MORARJI VUSSONJEE and PRANJIWAN VUSSONJEE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim, demand or interest in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims (if any) and which will then be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lawrence DeLima Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 312, 313 and 314, New Nos. 11606, 11607, 11608, Old Survey No. 564 and New Survey Nos. 1 & 2/3597 and 2/3600 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Lawrence DeLima Street, on or towards the West by Municipal vacant land, on or towards the North by a public passage known as Narielwalla passage and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Screwwalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 1-2 and 12 and Ward Nos. 5087, 5088 and 5089.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1918.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2583

Nuzerally Khanbhoy
PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS, etc.
211-15, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telephone No. 2458.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Opp. New Share Bazaar.

SALE TO-DAY, THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF RAVAL MANSIONS JUST OPPOSITE TO RR. N. POWELL ON LAMINGTON ROAD BY THE SIDE OF SANDHURST ROAD. AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE OF LATEST DESIGN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER.

Such as richly polished dining table glass-door seasoned teakwood wardrobe, single and double glass and panel door cupboards, selected satin lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, latest design wall-mirror, adjusting mirror, chest of drawers, double wooden bedstead, iron cot, hat and umbrella stands, cabinet, fancy washing table, seasoned teak and black wood side-board, teak and blackwood handsome dinner waggon, meatsafe, arm and armless chairs, office writing tables, dirty cloth basket, reclining sofas, low, easy and curzon chairs of the latest design, folding sofas, fancy tiled teapoys, big drawing-room galichas, cycle, brass and plated ware, etc., etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 22nd October 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above place (where the furniture is arranged for sale) teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture of the latest design specially made to order including: Dining table, dining armchairs, very handsome sideboard, meatsafe, dinner waggons selected satin lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, glassdoor cupboards, wall-mirror, adjusting mirror, glassdoor season teakwood wardrobe, single and double glass and paneldoor cupboards, chest of drawers, latest design very substantial wooden bedstead of the latest design, very nice washing table, hatstands, reclining sofas, teapoys, of various designs, dirty cloth basket, mahoganized curzon chair, low and easy chairs, office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, big galichas for drawing rooms, brass and plated ware, phonograph record, cycle, etc.

Handbills are published and the above is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Here at Last!
Commencing Saturday 26th October
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
KAISER
KAISER
KAISER
"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"
The truly Great Picture of these greatest days in all history—the picture for which the whole world has been waiting.
IT STRIPS NAKED THE SOUL OF HISTORY'S MADDEST MURDER KING.
A blazing revelation of the absolute Truths. A picture of the secret instincts, the unholy desires of William of Hohenzollern, as known only to those immediately around him. Be sure to see it.
NEXT WEEK
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
T... F...
Ruth ... oland
The most accomp... screen actress
In
"SOLD FOR GOLD"
5TH DRAMA IN THE SERIES OF 8 ON
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"
Dealing with vital questions of modern life.
ALSO ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA
"FAR FROM HOME"
An S.C.A.G.L. Production in 3 acts
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
—"LET'S GO
Comic by Luke
LOOK OUT FOR
KIPPLING'S
—"NAULAKH
The most sumptuous producti...
produced by
PATH...
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-...
Matinee Every Saturday &...
Extra show every Sund...
POPULAR PR...

NEW ALEX...
Near Crawford M...
TO-NIGHT
A Detective Drama of A...
THE FOOTPR...
THE SE...
Together with a Fu...
3 Shows Nightly at...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
Next Saturday October 26th at 9-30 p. m.
Return of the Bandman Opera Co.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
Saturday 26th October at 9-30 p.m.
The popular favourite of Bombay
"High Jinks"
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Monday 28th October at 9-30 p.m.
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(Second Edition)
Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p. m.
" CARMINETTA "
Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.
" TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT "
Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p. m.
A Musical Tale of the East
" CHU CHIN CHOW "
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR

Lessees the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
To day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
The Cleverest Comedy Hit of the year,
Charlie Chaplin
Charlie Chaplin
All by himself—Just him and the terrible Animals in
1 A. M.
(The Latest Mutual Chaplin Comedy)
In 2 Reels.
NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE
The only one-man picture ever produced
Mary Miles Minter
Mary Miles Minter
Dainty Damozel of Girlish Grace—Blue-Eyed Fairy of the Screen
IN
" ANNIE FOR SPITE "
" ANNIE FOR SPITE "
Comedy Drama in 4 Reels.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
The latest from Blighty in Pictures.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
LAST NIGHT OF DOUBLE BILL
Dr. Richard Rowe
and
MYSTIC MORA
in Hypnotism, Thought-Reading and Stage Wizardry; and the final two parts of the Superb Film.
"THE VAMPIRE"
Featuring the famous actress
MADAME PETROVA
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
To-morrow at 9-30 p.m,
Opening of Brief Season by Popular.
Howitt-Phillips Co.
with
J. Hartley Manners' latest Success
The Brilliant Comedy
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Thursday at 9-30 p.m.
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Friday at 9-30 p. m.
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Saturday, Matinee at 5
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Saturday Night at 9-30
Cicerley Hamilton's Great Play:
" DIANA OF DOBSONS "
Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th at 9-30
In response to numerous requests Brieux's great—lesson for Adults only :—
" DAMAGED GOODS "
Booking at Rose & Co.
PRICES :—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and above. Matinee Satlls Rs. 3, D. Circle & Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 12 and above.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 p.m. ONLY.
A NEW AND SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.

By its construction Royal Opera House is the only theatre in the East where a continuous current of cool fresh air is introduced by special electric machinery from the garden outside into the auditorium during the progress of performances, thereby eliminating the possibility of patrons breathing the foul or contaminated air.

PUBLIC GOOD—Influenza Preventive and curative mixture will be given away to the poor daily to the extent of 400 bottles for which a charge of Re. 1-0-0 will be taken from others besides the poor for their servants' use.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
EXTRA SHOW AT 8-30 p.m.
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
Choice Cinema Film
Containing a
POWERFUL DRAMA.

EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG FILMS
'FRANK KEENAN'
'FRANK KEENAN'
in the Great American Photoplay
"Loaded Dice"
"Loaded Dice"
One of the strongest dramatic productions ever shown on the Empire screen.
"LOADED DICE"
is a drama with a
REMARKABLE PUNCH !
Its timeliness is shown by the fact that it deals with
Food Profiteering.

Bombay's most Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
Presents to-night and during the week
A Splendid "Butterfly" feature
Money Madness
featuring Mary McLaren and
EDDIE POLO
THE IDOL OF MILLIONS.
Also the Latest Universal Screen Magazine and an two reel L.K.O. Comedy
entitled "ROPED INTO SCANDAL."

JAMROOD.

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.
Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms f fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.
Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DEAFNESS

Completely cured. Pain stopped instantly. Enquire stating full case.
AURIN. Price Re. **1-8.**
Director :—
AURIN DEPOT,
BOMBAY No. 2.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele. Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.

DIABETES

Wonderful specific for Diabetes is the surest an most effective remedy will cure these, diseases of any nature and of any standing period radically and save you from premature death. Price Rs. 4 per phial.
V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad, (Sind.)
I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and a specific which cured me radically.
G. BROTHERS (C).
85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.
Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.
Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.
Agents Wanted.
MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY.
BOMBAY 10.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Oct. 17th.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.27—6
Nov.	21.44—8
Dec.	20.72—13
Jan.	20.25—10
Feb.	19.77—13

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.
New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	22 26—7
Nov.	21.42—4
Dec.	20.74—11
Jan.	20.24—11
Feb.	19.74—16

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.25	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	19.00	
" " Fine	19.50	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	20.50	
" " " Fully Good	21.25	
" " " Fine	21.75	
" Broach Good	23.00	
" " Fully Good	23.25	
" " Fine	23.50	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports			32,000
" Exports to Great Britain			
" to Continent			
Futures at New York Jan.		29.87—27	
" " Mar.		29.68—12	
" " May		29.57—11	
Spot Cotton at New York	32.30	Unchgd.	
" " Orleans	30.75		
Futures at New Orleans Jan.		28.89—35	
" " Mar.		28.77—35	

New York, Oct. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" to Continent	
Futures at New York Jan.	30.00+13
" " March	29.75+7
" " May	29.61+4
Spot Cotton at New York	32.55+25
" " Orleans	31.00+25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	29.15+26
" " March.	29.05+26

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Oct. 21.

This morning nominal quotations were as follows:—Fully Good Broach April-May Rs. 793, Fully Good Bengal December-January Rs. 686 and Fine Oomras December-January Rs. 758. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2-30 p.m. the tone being easier at Rs. 788 for Broach. Later on it gradually improved to Rs. 791, but by 4 p.m. was a rupee lower. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 790, and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the enquiry is small.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	791
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	685
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	760

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 21ST OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawginned Dharwar					
M.G. Westerns					
M.G. Coompta					
M.G. Bagalkot					
M.G. Kadi Vramgam					
M.G. Anjar					
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Kaha Ginned					
M.G. Athni Miraj					
M.G Broach					

Unchgd from 18th inst.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st October, 1918

Cotton	2,379	bales
Wheat	2,940	Cwts
Linseed	10,736	"
Rape, &c	65	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	232	"
Castorseed	179	"
Rice	8,002	"
Myrabollams	1,321	"
Cottonseed	2,196	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	774	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	1,846	"
Barley	Nil	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Re. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bodns 1920-22 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 72¼.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90¼.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady and there was a fair improvement in the prices of Cotton Mill shares during the course of the day. There was a favourable improvement in the tone of the market.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2035, Swan 625, Standard 2140, Simplex 722-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 525, New Greats 315, New City 1300, Morarji 4000, M. Petit 2480, Madhowji 2115, Luxmi Cotton 1800, Kohinoor 1260, Kastoorchand 1210, Ind. Malwa 315, In Bleaching 155, Finlay 455, Fazalbhoy 717-8, Ed. Sassoon 230, David 620, Currimbhoy 335, Crescent 226-4, Colaba 1320, Coorla 1000, Century 425, Cen. India 2450, Bombay Cotton 700, Bombay United 845, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Advance 1350, Tata Mill 950, Sholapur 9000, Vishnu 915, Bundi 24, Cen. Minning 35, Ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord. 242-8, Katni Defd. 1266, Shivrajpur 36, Tata O. 245, Tata Defd. 1195, Tata New O. 100p, Tata New D. 500p, Alcocks 732-8, By. Burma 825, By. Tramway 417-8, Tata Hydro 1200C.D.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 19th October, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	4,82,78,922	
" Deposits at Branches	60,53,502	
		5,43,32,424
Other Deposits		21,26,03,924
Post Bills		3,931
Sundries		22,92,803
	Rs.	28,93,33,152

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Government Securities		5,29,35,782
Other approved Securities		19,67,490
Credits, Government and other authorised securities		2,18,48,558
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		9,32,49,647
Bills Discounted and Purchased		1,03,58,565
Dead Stock		8,97,369
Stamps		7,263
Bullion		—
Balances with other Banks		9,21,339
Sundries		14,38,674
Cash		10,57,08,485
	Rs.	28,93,33,152

KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 44th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—I.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1918. II.—To declare a dividend. III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The Directors in their report stated: Your Directors beg to submit the Report of the working of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1918, together with audited statements of accounts for the same period. The year's working shows a gross profit of Rs. 22,71,738-2-2. Deducting therefrom the amount of commission due to the Agents Rs. 2,27,173-13-0; The net profit is Rs. 20,44,564-5-2; add balance of last account Rs. 2,536-14-2; making a total of Rs. 20,47,101-3-2.

From this the Directors have paid an adinterim dividend for the half year ended 31st. December 1917 on 995 shares at Rs. 150 per share amounting to Rs. 1,49,250-0-0; leaving an available balance of Rs. 18,97,851-3-4.

Out of this your Directors have appropriated:—

Reserved Fund Rs. 2,68,000; Reserved Dividend Fund Rs. 3,46,000; Machinery Deterioration Fund Rs. 1,25,000; Building depreciation fund Rs. 46,000; Contingency Fund 3,75,000; Rs. 11,60,000-0-0; Balance available Rs. 7,37,851-3-4.

Out of this the Directors recommend distribution as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share free of Income tax Rs. 6,96,500-0-0; Bonus to the Company's employees Rs. 40,000-0-0; Balance carried forward Rs. 1,351-3-4 Rs. 7,37,851-3-4.

During the year under report your Directors ordered out 30 Universal Winding Machines (out of which 15 have been received) 186 looms and 21 drying cylinders, which are working at present or are under erection. They have also purchased a plot of land admeasuring about 2,300 sq. yds. adjoining the Mill premises for the purposes of the Mill. The Mill Buildings, Machinery (boilers excepted) and stock in Bombay and up-country have been insured against fire for Rs. 1,11,79,000; also the Mill profits and fixed charges are insured for Rs. 20,00,000, for a period of 12 months commencing from 14th May 1918.

With reference to the resolution passed at the ordinary general meeting held on Wednesday the 16th January 1918, the Directors have set aside the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution by the Mill Company to the said "Seth Gordhandas Khattau Memorial Fund." They are pleased to be able to report, that the Agents have paid Rs. 50,000 towards that Fund, making a total of Rs. 1,50,000. The necessary Trust Detd is being drafted by the solicitors of this company, and a Dispensary has been opened on the Mill premises from 13th May 1918, out of this Fund. The figures of attendance are as under:—Mill hands 2,263, outside Patients 1,087; The Directors find that the Dispensary is proving very useful and fulfils a long felt want not only by the Mill hands but by other poor residents of that locality. A suggestion to start a nursery for infant children of female operatives of the Mill is under consideration and is expected to be started at the earliest opportunity.

A dividend as recommended by the Directors was sanctioned and the retiring Directors, viz., the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas and Mr. Cumruddin Ameruddin were re-elected. Messrs K. S. Aiyar and Co., were re-elected Auditors.

WEEKLY SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The Accountant General, Bombay, informs us that intimation has been received from the Secretary of State that the weekly sale of Council Bills for October 22nd will not be held.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 21st.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 5,900- 0..	Rs. 5,52,375-0
Cash Certificates	" 1,371-12..	" 5,38,586-4
Total Rs.	.. 7,321-12 ..	Rs, 10,90,961-4

A correspondent writes that Swami Ramal Seri the "Acharya" of the Jain community passed away on Saturday last at Bardoly.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A SELF-SATISFIED MAN.

The German Crown Prince is described by Mr. Arthur N. Davis, the Emperor William's American dentist, in a chapter of "The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years" contributed to "The Times." Mr. Davis writes:—

I first saw the Crown Prince professionally in the spring of 1905, a few months before his marriage. He was then 23 years old. He was in the uniform of a German Army officer, but looked more like a corps-student, except for the fact that his face was not marked with a scar from duelling, as is usually the case with most members of the German fraternities. He had a habit of placing his hands on his hips, and his coats were always flared in at the waist, which, with the sporty angle at which he wore his cap, gave him a swagger which was quite foreign to the rest of the officers of the Army. He was of slender figure, which was accentuated by his height. He was nearly six feet tall. He came into my office, I remember, with a copy of *Life* in his pocket. He took it out and opened it, and showed me a cartoon of himself, which apparently caused him considerable amusement, and which, he said, he intended showing his family. There were two beautiful rings on his left hand, and he wore a wrist-watch, although at that time wrist-watches were used almost exclusively by women. He seemed to be bright and quick, but by no means brilliant.

Perhaps the quality exhibited by him that impressed me most on that first visit was his excessive nervousness. He trembled all over. It was plain to see he was dreadfully afraid of pain, and he evidently realized that I had noticed his condition. "I suppose the Crown Prince and the future ruler of Germany ought to be brave at all times," he remarked, "but I just hate to have to go to a dentist!" He was to be married on June 6 to the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and he talked but little of that coming event. He asked me if I had seen any members of the Court lately, and I told him that the Kaiser's Court Chamberlain, Count von Eulenburg, had been to see me the previous day. "I'm not surprised he has to go to the dentist; he eats too much! the Crown Prince declared. "He can't expect to have good teeth; he's always eating. As for myself, I eat very little. I want to remain thin. I hate fat people." I corrected him regarding the Count, remarking that he happened to have the most wonderfully preserved teeth I had ever seen in a man of 70 years of age. Indeed, the Count was in splendid physical condition, and looked at least 10 years younger than he really was.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

While the Crown Prince seemed to respect military requirements, he paid little attention to the civil regulations. He was the despair of the traffic policemen and the taxi-drivers and private chauffeurs, as were also the Kaiser's other sons. They all insisted upon driving round safety zones to the left instead of the right, and usually came within an ace of colliding with other cars. The Crown Prince was a reckless driver at best. On one occasion he was going so fast through a city street that his car climbed the sidewalk, and he crashed into a lamp-post. His car was smashed, but he escaped injury.

I saw him on several occasions stop his motor or pull up his horse for the purpose of giving a coin to a child or seedy-looking passer-by on the street, a form of ostentatious charity which appealed very strongly to him. Among other qualities which he inherited from his father was a love for posing in public. He never allowed an opportunity to pass to make a favourable impression with the people, and one read almost daily of his various activities. Either representatives of the German Press [illegible] been omnipresent or the Imperial [illegible]nt was unusually efficient. On one occasion, when still quite young, the Crown Prince rode his horse up the hundred steps of the Palace at Sans Souci, not a particularly difficult feat, but the newspapers and magazines made all they could out of it.

THE CROWN PRINCESS.

Although I did not see the Crown Prince again professionally until 1915, the Crown Princess came to me in 1913, and from that time on paid me more or less regular visits. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and although she was more Russian than German in her ideas, and for some time after his marriage was rather generally criticized on that account, she soon became extremely popular, and to-day is very much admired by the German people. In her youth much of her time had been spent on the French Riviera, and she had found French associations and customs more to her liking than German. When preparing for her nuptials she spent more time in Paris than she did in Berlin, most of her shopping being done in the French capital. The complaint was freely made that a French trousseau was hardly appropriate for the wife-to-be of a German Crown Prince. These adverse criticisms were soon lived down, however, and the Crown Princess became a great favourite in German Court circles, to which she brought a youthful animation and *esprit* which had been notably absent before her advent.

She was one of the most democratic and informal of my Royal patients. I remember one day when I was working on Princess Hatzfeld we heard a loud "Hoo-hoo" from the ante-room. The Crown Princess had heard that the Princess Hatzfeld, who was a great chum of hers, was in my office and had followed her into my place unannounced. On another occasion, I had just finished my day's work and was writing a letter, when a dog ran into the room. I looked out to ascertain who had let the animal in, and found that the Crown Princess and Princess Hatzfeld had walked into my office. Desiring to make an appointment for the following week, and passing my place, they had stepped in for that purpose in the most informal way. The dog, which belonged to the Crown Princess, had found its way into my room to announce the arrival of his Royal mistress.

MANGIN.

A TIGER AMONG GENERALS.

Mangin is the tiger among French generals, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail". Even in appearance he has something of the air of the great jungle cats. His expression is grimly feline. A square-jawed man with a narrow line of dark moustache, thin, firm-set lips and black, bristling hair trimmed like a brush. To tell the truth he has rather a forbidding, not to say ferocious, appearance; and there is a look in his eye which shows you that he is humorously aware of it. He is not vain. After Mangin had retaken Douaumont Fort at Verdun in November 1916—a job that required all the jungle qualities any general might possess—Lucien Jonas was in his dugout one day painting his portrait. Mangin went quietly on with his work until the artist had blocked in the rude outlines of the general's stern, square features. "Let me see it," he demanded suddenly. "Ah, that's perfect," he remarked. "You can leave it like that. If you finish it you will only flatter me."

But it is not chiefly of his appearance that one thinks in saying that he is a tiger among generals. Mangin has also the intellectual qualities of craft and stealth and merciless logic necessary in dealing with the German hyaena. He is sharp in tooth and claw, and there is no single commander the Boches hate so much as they hate him.

Charles Mangin is what the French Army calls an "African." When war broke out in 1914 he had nearly 30 years of desert campaigning behind him. He was in all France's Sudan, Congo, East African and Moroccan "scraps," and was wounded in five of them. Three years in Tonkin formed the only variety in his military career after he sailed for Dakar as a green subaltern.

The general was born 52 years ago in Lorraine. His father was a civil engineer, but the Mangins are essentially a fighting breed. One of his soldier uncles was a general at 45. Two of his brothers, both young men, were killed in France's Colonial wars. The third, an African missionary, threw off the robe of the "White Monks" in 1914 and came back to France as sergeant of Senegalese sharpshooters.

When Mangin was in Africa he wrote a book called "Black Power," which had much to do with the creation of France's African Army. Mangin saw that a country like France, with a falling population, was doomed in a struggle with Germany unless it made good use of its Colonial reserves; so the divisions of "Sidis" and "Bomboulas"—the French soldiers' nicknames for Arab and negro troops—sprang into being, and under Mangin's command have done much of the most brilliant attacking work in the present war.

General Mangin possesses a vein of sardonic humour. When in the autumn of 1916 he had helped to undo in a few days the work for which the Crown Prince during eight months had sacrificed the flower of the Kaiser's Army at Verdun, Germany launched a peace offensive. Reviewing his men one day Mangin eyed them over and remarked with a grim smile, "Ah, you're the sort of peace ambassadors the Republic wants." *And Mangin is the kind of general the Allies want.* The French public knows it, and when his portrait appears on the kinema screen no soldier is cheered more loudly.

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EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

SEVEN MEN CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Taiyarkhan charged Hosein Ismailkhan, Ebrahim Mahomed and Khanbhai Abdulkhan, with possessing 2 lbs. 37 tolas of opium without a license. The first accused was given three weeks' hard labour and the second and third one month's.

Sub-Inspector Chand Khan then charged Raja Gulam Hussein and Khan Mahomed Lal Mahomed with possessing 9½ lbs. of opium each. They were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Karim and Francis Correa were then charged with the possession of 13½ lbs. and 4 lbs. of opium. They were given six and two months' hard labour respectively.

VAGRANT SENT BACK TO WORKHOUSE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant Daniels charged J. Logan with being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistence. The accused came out to India some 24 years as a steward on board a vessel; at present he was unable to get any work.

It was stated for the prosecution that Logan was in the Workhouse about six months ago, and he had got a job at Mhow, which he left as he did not like to work with "Indians." So the Magistrate sent back the man to the Government Workhouse.

MOTOR FATALITY ON LAMINGTON ROAD.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Govind Genu, a Hindu aged 60 residing at Madanpura. On the night of the 12th instant Capt. T. G. Walmer R. E., was driving his motor car along Lamington Road, when the deceased attempted to cross the road in front of the car and was knocked down, the left wheel passing over his left leg. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and died there on Sunday.

Capt. Walmer said on seeing the deceased he sounded the horn and swerved to the right to avoid him. The road was dark and he was travelling about four miles an hour. Other witnesses also deposed that the car was going at a moderate pace. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Calcutta correspondent wires that at a meeting of the Digambar Jain Yuvak Samiti a resolution was passed giving wholehearted support to Mahatma Bhagwandin's proposal to resort to passive resistance in connection with removal of images from Khandgiri Udaygiri.

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NEW CLUB OF POONA.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a private visit to the New Club on Friday evening, when most of the members residing in Poona were present. Their Excellencies were shown round the building and the arrangements met with their approval. It will be remembered that Lady Willingdon had laid the foundation stone of this Club last year. Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly become patrons of the club and have presented their photographs.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law, in the absence of Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, spoke a few words suitable to the occasion. In doing so he said that the members of the New Club were second to none in expressing their heartfelt regret at the impending departure of their Excellencies from amongst them. It was no mere lip-flattery to say that Lord and Lady Willingdon came at a time when the political situation was strained and as if that was not enough, there came this cruel war which was thrust upon them by the Huns. They all felt that no one could have gone through these awful and trying days with greater success and lesser friction than their Excellencies and they could not but offer their tribute of admiration.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon then thanked the members for the pleasant evening they spent amongst them and hoped that in near future they would be able to visit the club again when they were in the sister Presidency, when they hoped to see the Club still more thriving.

After bouquets were presented to their Excellencies the gathering dispersed.

IND'A'S NEED FOR FISCAL AUTONOMY.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Presiding at the Chittore District Conference, the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, in the course of his speech, criticised the Government attitude towards Indian industries and said that not only we have free trade and open competition but protection to foreign interests against ours exists. We must demand a free hand to impose taxation on imported goods to protect our industries and reverse the existing process. He added that fiscal autonomy was worth more than all reforms and such an important subject called forth for better handling and more organised agitation.

POONA BRANCH OF WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

Mrs. Lyons, Vice-President, of the Poona Women's Branch has retired after two years of splendid work. Mrs. Anderson, wife of Major-General L. E. Anderson, C.B., A.M.S., Deputy Director Medical Services, Southern Command, has taken over the position of Vice-President; and Mrs. Peck, wife of Lt.-Colonel J. H. Peck, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Poona Women's Branch from Mrs. Shoubridge who has done so much indefatigable work for the Branch during the last six months.

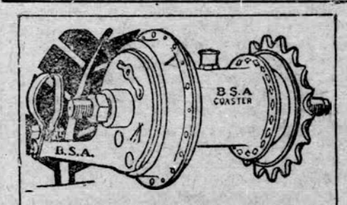
YOUNGEST LIEUT.-COLONEL KILLED.

At the age of 23, Lieut.-Col. John Hay Maitland Hardyman, M.C., the youngest lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, has been killed in action in France.

His death cuts short a military and political career of great promise, writes "The Daily Chronicle" Bath correspondent. He had been approached by three constituencies to stand as their candidate at the next General Election. He took an arts course at Edinburgh University, where he afterwards became assistant professor of botany. Enlisting in August 1914, he went into training at the flying school at Brooklands. Here he sustained two accidents, and was then offered a commission in the Somersets.

After being Acting-Adjutant in this country, he went to France as a second-lieutenant in 1916. Within 24 hours he was in the front trenches.

Mr. Hardyman speedily became adjutant, and held the rank of captain when he was wounded. Returning from leave in England, he became brigade liaison office, and in April 1917 became captain major.



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PRUSSIA AND HER POLES.

SYSTEMATISED PERSECUTION.

(Special for the "Bombay Chronicle.")

The Poles in Prussia number some 3½ million, chiefly Catholics; in 1910, they formed 61.5 per cent. of the population of Posen and 35.5 per cent. of West Prussia, the two provinces taken by Prussia from Poland; they are numerous also in East Prussia, Silesia, and Pomerania. Prussia rose to power on the ruin of Poland, and fears that some day Poland may rise again on the ruin of Prussia; hence Prussia's persecution of her Poles, an excellent illustration of the manner in which Prussian brutality achieves results exactly the opposite of those hoped for. The treaty of Vienna of 1815 provided that both the nationality and language of the Poles must be respected; and Frederick William III promised his Polish subjects to respect their nationality and Church, grant a provincial constitution, protect their property, give their language an equal place with German in public meetings, and open public offices to Poles. Each of these promises has been broken by his successors.

The sporadic persecution of the Poles was first systematised in 1872, when Bismarck, as part of his attack on the Catholics, transferred the inspection of schools from the clergy to laymen, and ordered that all teaching in schools, both secular and religious, should be given in German. This led to a conflict with the Polish Archbishop, Cardinal Ledochowski, who, after several attempts to secure at least religious instruction for Polish children in their own tongue, was imprisoned. The only concession the Government ultimately made was to allow religious teaching in Polish in country (not town) schools where Polish children were in the majority; this was equivalent for very many children to no teaching at all. Consequently the Poles organised private teaching outside the schools which the Government attempted to suppress by expelling children who attended such classes and imprisoning women who taught in them. But over their language the Poles held firm, in spite of persecution. In 1901 a number of Polish boys were expelled and imprisoned for belonging to a "secret society" for the study of their own language and history. The same year a number of Polish children were brutally flogged at Wreznia, and their parents imprisoned, because the children "refused to pay attention to religious instruction in German," which they did not understand. These and similar incidents led in 1906 to a strike of Polish children; ultimately 100,000 refused to use German in the religious classes, in spite of being shut up in the dark and often flogged till they became unconscious. The Government only overcame the strike by proceeding against the relatives of the strikers, imprisoning their parents and expelling their elder brothers from their schools.

Having failed to Germanise the Poles, Bismarck set about removing them. In 1884, he expelled from Germany all Poles who were not German subjects. In 1886 he set up the Settlement Commission, to buy land from Poles in Posen and West Prussia and settle Germans on it. But the provinces were Polish land; and though the Germans were the conquerors, the Poles were on the soil and firmly based on all the lower strata of society, the peasants and workmen, who were mainly Polish; and they proved too strong for the Germans. They counter-organised, using cooperation as their weapon, and counter-colonised much faster than the Germans, showing great skill in using the German money paid for Polish estates to further their own measures. They founded a Land Bank in 1888 to centralise their colonisation, and a large number of other institutions; and more and more the Settlement Commission became unable to buy land from Poles and had to buy German estates. Between 1886 and 1913 the Prussian Government spent £52,750,000 on the Settlement Commission and allied schemes; part of the money simply aided the Poles. Down to 1915 almost three-quarters of the land bought by the Commission was bought from Germans; and so successful was the Polish counter-colonisation that between 1896 and 1912, instead of the Germans expelling the Poles, the Poles recovered from the Germans land amounting to 1.83 per cent. of the total area of the two provinces, while the Polish population had increased much faster than the German; indeed, Germans were glad to take a good price for their land and leave, while some of the new German settlements became Polonised by their surroundings.

FURTHER PERSECUTIONS.

Prince Bulow, who carried on Bismarck's policy, took various new measures, but with no greater success. His law of 1904 forbade Poles to build on their own land. His Association Law of 1908 forbade the use of Polish at public meetings, which were interpreted to include literary, scientific, and musical societies. His Expropriation Law of 1908 gave the Government power to take Polish land for settlement by compulsion,—a breach of Frederick William III's promise and of the custom of every civilised country; but so afraid was the Government of putting more money at the disposal of the Poles that the law was not put into operation till 1912, and then slowly. All the Bismarck-Bulow policy really achieved was to unite all classes of the Poles against Prussia and make them the real masters of the country. Their educational associations trained a professional and commercial class competent to resist the German; their credit banks cover the country, and dispose of £20,000,000 Polish money, used in Polish interests; their cooperative societies of every kind,—financial, industrial, agricultural, social,—control the country's resources and form a solid bulwark against Prussian aggression. Though Poles are excluded from public offices, the real power in the country, before the war, was in the hands of a body composed of the heads of all the Polish societies, who conducted a strict national boycott of German goods and German traders. The Pole has out-organised the German, and shown how to meet his assault.

If Poles be mentioned, Germans generally talk about Ireland. No Englishman need fear the comparison. Just two points may be noted here. While Prussia has been trying to oust the Pole from his land and settle Germans, Britain has been buying out the Irish landlords (often English) and settling the Irish on the land. And while Prussia forbade the Polish language and hindered education, Britain has subsidised the teaching of Irish in schools since 1878, and has set up the National University, in which Irish has been allowed to be made an essential subject for matriculation; three of its four Colleges have chairs of Irish.

THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

OBSTACLES TO FULLER LIFE FOR PEOPLE.

A plea for a reconstruction of many of the conditions of daily work and life to admit of the worker, male or female, having fuller opportunities for satisfying the craving for knowledge, for self-expression and for the satisfaction of the intellectual, aesthetic and spiritual needs of a fuller life, is presented in the Interim Report of the Committee on Adult Education in Great Britain. The Report shows how some men and women fight against all manner of obstacles to satisfy this craving, how students in lowly positions have sacrificed leisure, wages, holidays, and even meal times and sleep in quest of knowledge, and the Committee, which is representative of employers, workers, and educationists, with the Master of Balliol at its head, has obtained abundant evidence that industrial and social conditions of to-day only too often form insuperable obstacles to adult education.

"We are convinced," says the Report, "that long and irregular hours of labour, night work, and the shift system deprive those who suffer from them of the freedom that all men prize, and the community of the full service of its citizens." The Committee, therefore, recommend that the maximum legal working day should not be more than eight hours, that overtime should be reduced to a minimum, and that regular night work, except when essential, should be prohibited. The Report deals with the effects of monotonous work, and recommends that alternative forms of employment should be encoufaged. It also urges that wherever possible mechanical devices should be used so as to supersede the heavier forms of labour, and that means should be found to secure the worker against the constant fear of unemployment.

The need for holidays is strongly urged, and the Committee suggests that the present custom among salaried workers of payment during holidays should be extended to wage earners. It condemns existing housing conditions as an insuperable hindrance to women in any effort at self-improvement. A comprehensive scheme of housing reform is vital, for on it will depend in no small measure the extent to which women will be able to play their part in public affairs.

After observing that a new era has come upon us as a result of the war, the Report concludes:—

We have awakened to the splendid qualities that were latent in our people, the rank and file of the common people, who before the war were often adjudged to be decadent, to have lost their patriotism, their religious faith, and their response to leadership. We were even told they were physically degenerate. Now we see what potentialities lie in this people, and what a charge lies on us to give these powers full play.

AMERICAN WAR FINANCE.

Americans are accepting the great financial burdens of the war without question or quibble, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", and when Mr. Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared in the House of Representatives that the United States will raise £1,600,000,000 in taxes without crippling an industry or seriously embarrassing the individual there was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm amongst the members. The House heard with calmness Mr. Kitchin's prediction that even after the war Americans will be asked to pay taxes of £800,000,000 annually. If the war lasts until 1920, Mr. Kitchin said, America's bonded indebtedness would be £8,000,000,000 and if no more bonds are issued than are at present contemplated the country will have a fixed interest indebtedness of £250,000,000 annually.

America's army and navy hereafter, Mr. Kitchin declared, will never cost less than £200,000,000. Pensions and insurance will cost a similar amount, and the standing army must always be 500,000 men. American business men strongly favour the Administration's policy of the collection of a third of the war cost by taxation in order to avoid the enormous charges for interest after the war. It is agreed that the taxation plan places the burden as equitably and fairly as possible, and it was explained by Mr. Kitchin that the man with an income of £200,000 will be required to pay £128,000 to the Government. In addition to taxes, Americans are being prepared to subscribe £1,200,000,000 to the fourth War Loan next month, and meanwhile the officials are not hesitating to enforce measures to prevent speculation or the needless use of money in other directions. In consequence, Stock Market operations are being reduced more and more to investment dealings. The growing volume of trading of this character, the strength of the markets generally, the rise in Government bonds, and the extensive selling by domestic bankers of neutral exchange in the belief that it is now at a highly artificial level relative to the turn in events abroad, all reflect the growing tide of opinion here that the days remaining to Germany in which she can be reckoned as a menace to the civilised world are numbered.

WAR OF EMANCIPATION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL TO LABOUR.

President Wilson issued the following message in connection with "Labour Day" (Sept. 1).

"My Fellow Citizens,—Labour Day, 1918, is not like any Labour Day that we have known. Labour Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners, and must stand and strike together, but we did not realise as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation our faces set towards a single objective.

"We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an Army rifle is wielded, for a weapon which, if we are to lay it down, no rifle would be of any use. And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted?

THE WAR OF ALL WARS.

"At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defence against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated and France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was stuking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice and to oblige their Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class.

"It is a war to make nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks, and know that Governments are their servants, not their masters. This is, therefore, a war of all wars, which Labour should support, and support with all its concentrated power.

"The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as Governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying fires on which innocent men, women, and children are to be the fuel.

ARMY OF LABOURERS.

"You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of labourers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of the actual battle. And the labourer is not only needed as much as the soldier in this war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the labourer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began.

"The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nations. They would despise anyone who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and men everywhere be free, as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land, great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits.

DAY OF CONSECRATION.

"That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible. Let us make this therefore a day of fresh comprehension, not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all, and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world, or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent, and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend.

"We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realise, as we never realised before, that we are comrades dependent on one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day."—(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
Royal Opera House: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

JOSHI—Vijaya Singh, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Joshi, on October 16th, at their residence at Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

GOMES—On the 21st instant, Filomena, relict of the late S. Gomes, Dy. Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. Funeral will leave residence at Jacob Circle for Haines Road Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m.

FIRE-WORKS AT GOVALIA TANK.

In commemoration of the 32nd anniversary of Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Shree Laxaminarayen Temple, fireworks will be let off at 9 p.m. to-day, near Govalia Tank.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the shortage of staff due to the epidemic now prevailing in Bombay only 3 deliveries of unregistered correspondence will be issued by this office at 10-0 a.m., 1-30 p.m., and 4-0 p.m. until further orders as an emergency measure. The delivery of registered articles will be issued at 11-0 a.m., only and that of money orders at 10-0 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC.

"The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," Rupert Julian's masterful screen production of the intimate life of William II., Belgium before the war and during its invasion by the Germans, the habits and crimes of the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, with a thrilling forecast of the end of the present world conflict, opens at the Majestic on Saturday the 26th instant. The picture chronicles in vivid truthfulness Belgium and her inoffensive peoples before the invasion of the German hosts, shows in horrible but authentic pictures the treatment of the peasants by the German army as it ploughs through Belgium and its inhabitants, takes the spectator into the Imperial Palace and the chambers of the Kaiser and gives startling repugnant insight into his private life.

His receipt of the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, of the American Ambassador's statement that the United States would consider a continuance of the U-boat campaign as unfriendly, of the declaration of war by the United States and other momentous incidents of present-day history are truthfully and faithfully reproduced and a thrilling forecast of the end of the present war is provided.

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LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Iranian Association was held yesterday evening at the Association's rooms at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to record its sense of loss caused by the demise of Sir Ratan Tata. Mr. H. J. Bhabha was voted to the chair.

Mr. D. E. Gimi moved the following proposition:—

"That this Association places on record its deep sense of loss caused by the untimely death of Sir Ratan Tata. By his death the whole of India has lost a most useful and distinguished citizen who by his munificence and active sympathy was always ready to promote the interests of his countrymen, and the Parsi community has lost one of its most liberal-minded and progressive leaders eager to advance its educational, social and economic welfare. This Association has lost in him its warmest supporter who has given it substantial help ever since its formation."

The President in putting the resolution to vote referred to the liberal spirit of Sir Ratan. One's case was only required to be put to him clearly and Sir Ratan would readily consent to help. After mentioning his various charities such as those to the Taxilla Excavation Work, to the Indians in South Africa etc., he said that innumerable, as the charities of the philanthropist were known publicly, they had never heard of many of his charities given privately which the speaker was told came to about Rs. 50,000 a year for a number of years. Again, in his will he had set apart a large sum for the amelioration and education not only of Parsis but for all Indians.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was then placed before the meeting and carried unanimously. It ran as under:—

"That this Association begs to offer its respectful and deep condolences to Sir Dorab Tata and Lady Ratan Tata in their sad bereavement and that the President and Secretaries be requested to communicate copies of the two resolutions to Sir Dorab Tata and Lady Ratan Tata."

ARMY LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Two more games in the Y. M. C. A. Army Football League were decided last evening, the Staffs beating Embarkation Medicals on the Cooperage ground by 4 goals to 2, and Colaba War Hospital beating Cumballa War Hospital on the Oval by 4 goals to 1. Only five games remain to be played before the League in completed and the issue rests with Colaba War Hospital and the Staffs.

The Embarkation Medicals had their slow goal-keeper—Connelly—taken to Hospital on Sunday night and were without Lord at full back also while the Staffs had Garrell and Palmer on the sick list. First going off the Medicals more than held their own and nearly scored but then the Staffs had a period of aggression, Grierley and Smith finding the net-goals which were not difficult to save. Ramsay then put on two for the Medicals which made the score 2 all but towards the end of the game Grierley and Bradley added a goal each for the Staffs. The teams were:—

EMBARKATION MEDICALS.—Wood; Jones and Mackrell; Trunow, Wangh and McMullen; Ramsay, Smith, Hall, Swann and Kerby.

STAFFS.—Neale; Adams and Towle; Gibbs, Tarpley and Colman; Barlow, Bradley, Grierley, Smith and Foster.

COLABA v. CUMBALLA.

Cumballa had the better of the opening exchanges but soon Colaba obtained the measure of the Hillites Eddomes scoring two goals, the second coming off the Cumballa full back. Before half time Williams notched a goal for Cumballa but in the second half the Colaba men were much the superior team and seemed capable of scoring as they like. Davenporeput his side ahead and Mackebb enabled the Colaba men to retain their superior goal average which works out at four goals for every one scored against them. The players were:—

COLABA WAR HOSPITAL.—Capt. Bury; Lowndes and Berry; Knight, Tebbett and George; Mackett, Davonport, Eddowes, Winstanley and Sextow.

CUMBALLA WAR HOSPITAL.—Gibbs; McCann and Chapman; Weedon Tobin and full back. Before half time, Williams son and Fox.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE GOALS

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Staffs	8	7	1	0	25	7	14
Colaba	7	6	1	0	16	4	12
Cumballa	7	5	2	1	15	8	11
Embarkation	9	4	4	1	17	11	9
Mechanical	8	4	3	1	14	8	9
R. G. A.	8	3	4	1	11	14	7
Bombay Gym.	8	3	5	0	4	13	6
Y. M. C. A.	9	1	5	3	3	14	5
Parel E. D.	7	2	5	0	10	14	4
Grant M. C.	8	1	6	1	2	22	3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The market opened after recess without that accumulation of orders which takes place during holidays. Jute mill shares were on a lower level than at closing and with buyers keeping out of market only a small business was reported. There was a little more inquiry for coal shares a fair volume, of business being transacted. In miscellaneous section tone of market was dull with very little doing. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 24-4; Burra Dhemo 14-8; Central Pench 15-12; Churulia 20; Ghusick 23; Gopalichuck 14-8; Hapatan 13-8; Jumoni 12-8; small lots 13; Ondal 38-8; Phularitand 14-12; Searsole 12; South Govindpur 11-12; Standard 51.

Jute:—Budge Budge 620 s.l.; Fort William (ord) 304; Kamarhatty (ord) 546; Kinnison (ord) 811; Lansdowne (ord) 332; Reliance (ord) 39; Waverley (ord) 11-4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Brass 13-8; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 86; Kumardhubi Engineering 49-8 s.l.; Rubber KelemaR 6-60; Teluk 11-50.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 72-10 to Rs. 74-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-8 to Rs. 75.

STARVATION AND TERROR.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

"THE VERGE OF DELIRIUM"

Mr. Arthur Ransome, special correspondent of the "Daily News", wrote as follows from Stockholm on September 8:—Half a dozen times in to-day's news taken at random illustrate with terrible clarity the present position of the Soviet Government in Russia. The Soviet revolution is being slowly and surely tortured to death by starvation. Such happenings as peasant uprisings reported from Nijni Novgorod and Tula, east and south of Moscow, and the armed dispersal of an anti-Soviet open-air meeting in a Moscow suburb, do not, however, signify conscious patriotic revolts. They are rather the terrific blind gestures of a starving revolution tearing at its own flesh.

Starvation in the towns accentuates the conflict between town and country. Wherever there is a considerable proportion of propertied peasants there is the possible nucleus round which discontent gathers, and from which discontent receives its directive force against the Soviet. Discontent, blind, groping, and angry, asks for food and peace, but seeks dimly any change, although no possible change can put an immediate end to starvation, or do more than change one war for another.

DESPERATE MEN.

Men grow desperate and death struts the streets so openly that for both sides he has lost his old solemnity. The Bolsheviks, knowing that with them will go down what intellect remains—leaving the revolution to the wild tossings of instinct until it is finally taken in hand and suppressed by a power from without—take less and less account of individual lives in what they regard as a sacred attempt of the brain to keep command of the sick body on the verge of delirium. They know their own lives are not at stake, because it is impossible to stake anything the loss of which is inevitable.

M. Radek, who is the enemy of no man on earth, except Imperialism in general, and German Imperialism in particular, a learned, ingenious, brilliant talker and writer, whose proper place is the library in some University town, was offered safe asylum with the words: "When this story is over." He replied: "Stories like this end like Hamlet. Men do not come alive out of them." Now I learn his name heads the list of Soviet leaders set down for murder by their opponents. Murder on one side meets with executions on the other.

And while this bloody drama is being played in the towns the dreadful search for food continues. All the restaurants in Moscow are closed. Scraps of salt fish and other substitutes are being given in place of a bread allowance. Czechs, Cossacks, and Germans bar the roads to natural food supplies. The enemies of the Soviet within the country are working on the old terrible Russian political proverb: "The worse it is the better it is." They blow up bridges, organise disorders, hampering the distribution of such food as the Soviet possesses. And from a desperate Government struggling to keep control the Germans wring money while they can. 245 tons of fine gold—that is the German estimate of what these starving people can be forced to pay. Or, perhaps, it is an estimate of what they cannot pay, with the idea that non-payment will strengthen Germany's hold on her unfortunate debtors.

In spite of all this, Americans arriving yesterday from Russia say there can be no doubt that the Soviet is still the only organisation in Russia with real strength, that there is nothing to replace it, and that they do not foresee its immediate downfall.

512 MORE EXECUTIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam wired on September 9.—According to a telegram from Petrograd, it is officially announced that up to the present 512 so-called Counter Revolutionaries, including ten Right Social Revolutionaries, have been shot as a reprisal for the murder of the Commissioner Uritzki. The names of those who have been shot have not yet been published, but the first list of hostages, who are to be shot in case of a fresh attempt, has been published. It contains 121 names, mostly of ex-officers, amongst whom are the Grand Dukes Dimitri Constantinovitch, Paul Alexandrovitch, Nicholas Michailovitch, George Michailovitch, and Prince Gabriel Constantinovitch, as well as General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War in the Kerensky Cabinet; M. Palschinski, another Minister under Kerensky; Prince Shakoffsky; a number of important bankers and generals, some Serbian officers, Right Social Revolutionaries, and others. In Smolensk 34 big landowners and the former Moscow Archimandrite Makari have been shot as a reprisal for the attempt upon Lenin.

A telegram from Moscow to the "Lokalanzeiger" says that Dora Kaplan, who shot Lenin, was executed on September 4.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The First Railway Conference is to be held at Nadiad on 6th, 7th and 8th November 1918 under the auspicies of the Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay.

To meet the expense of the Conference a Fund has been started by the authorities to which the following subscriptions have already been received:—

Rs. 200 Messrs. Praghji Soorji and Coy., Rs. 125 Dharsey Nanji and Coy. Rs. 125 Umer Sobhani, Rs. 50 Sir V. D. Thakersey and H. P. Thakersey, Rs. 50 Mathradas Bhawan and Coy. Rs. 50 Kanji Khatau, Rs. 50 Meghji Valubhdas, Rs. 50 Purshatam Mathradas and Coy., Rs. 25 Padamsey Nrsihbhai, Rs. 25 Veerji Kalji, Rs. 25 Anandji Dayal, Rs. 25 Valubhji Ramji, Rs. 10 Hansraj Premji. Total Rs. 810.

Contributions may be made to the above fund by sending donations to the General Secretaries, First Railway Conference, 306 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

FOES TO CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR ON A SINISTER COMBINATION.

The Constitutional movement in Ireland is fighting against a sinister combination of forces, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., writing in the "Daily Chronicle." All these forces are resolved to destroy the Constitutional movement; but in that purpose they are united, in all others they are divided and mutually and irreconcilably hostile. The anti-Constitutional forces are first, the Sinn Feiners; then the reactionaries, who, hating all liberty, profess the impossible to prevent the possible; then the Orangemen; and finally the British administration in Ireland; and the greatest of these is the last.

Sinn Feinism is a mood, not a policy; an angry, an irrational, a natural mood; but only a mood after all. It is an emotion; not an intelligent theory or a consistent policy. It is the child of provocation, insult, and want of all faith in English statesmanship or English good faith. Sinn Feinism, in short, is the creation of the very thing which now seeks to give it complete control of Ireland. The Gang—by which I mean the Militarist Orange Gang—brought Sinn Feinism into being—that is to say, as a revolutionary force; and the Militarist Orange Gang is equally determined to keep it in existence and, if possible, to secure its triumph over the Constitutional movement. It is a strange alliance; but assuredly to any student of national struggle it is not novel. The ultra-reactionary and the revolutionary have constantly worked together; the Black Hundred in Russia with the Bolshevik anarchists; German propagandists with the I.W.W. in America; and so on. Of course the object of the confederates was not the same; but they both got what they desired. They made liberty first difficult, and then disreputable.

SINN FEINISM AND REACTION.

The ties between Sinn Feinism and reaction were close almost from the very start of the movement. The "Irish Times," the chief organ of southern Unionism, gave the movement its blessing almost from moment of its birth, and it is interesting also to recall that one of its avowed reasons for welcoming the new movement was that it threatened the existence of the Constitutional party. The same phenomenon is repeated to-day, for in a recent article, the "Morning Post" went out of its way to draw a favourable comparison between the Sinn Feiners and the Parliamentarians. At the moment when the Orange movement in Ulster was at its zenith, compliments of mutual admiration were exchanged between Sir Edward Carson and the Sinn Fein leaders.

In a meeting in the South of Ireland a Sinn Fein leader actually called upon his audience to give three cheers for Sir Edward Carson which certainly did not err by its want of generous recognition of the principle that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.

Sir Edward Carson used these remarkable words:—

I am not sorry for the armed drilling of those who are opposed to me in Ireland. I certainly have no right to complain of it. I started it with my own friends. I was told at the time that I was looking for revolution two and a half or three years ahead. I was very glad. I did not mind it. We are quite ready and we mean to go on and to be more ready.

I have omitted from this extract the mention of the "cheers" with which, according to the report, it was received by the audience to which it was addressed.

THE ORANGE MILITARIST GANG.

The very same thing is going on in Ireland to-day. Whenever the Constitutional movement lifts its head—especially when it is plainly palpably winning the people of Ireland back from the insane resentment which is the parent of Sinn Feinism to Constitutional courses and the pro-Ally policy—the Orange Militarist gang once again comes to the rescue, and Ireland is thrown back into the mad welter of anarchy. Twice, if not three times, Sinn Fein was down and out; twice, if not thrice, the Orange Militarist gang brought it back to life and strength again. The latest instance was when the Constitutional party had won three elections in succession—South Armagh, East Tyrone and Waterford. A third by-election was in progress, that in East Cavan. I have been told on good authority that if that election had been won by the Constitutional party the Sinn Fein leaders had resolved not to spend any more of their money on Parliamentary elections. The Constitutional party would have won the election, but the Orange Militarist gang came to the rescue of the Sinn Feiners. This time they were able to bring to Sinn Fein its most brilliant recruit in the person of the Prime Minister—a Liberal, a Celt, a child of a small nation, a life-long adherent of Home Rule; and at once there burst upon Ireland the double bomb of wholesale arrests and conscription. From that hour the East Cavan fight became hopeless, and the Sinn Fein leader's return was assured.

THE GHOST OF COERCION.

The Orange Militarist gang is in Dublin Castle, playing deliberately the game of Sinn Fein. There is scarcely an hour which does not bring forth some new provocation, some new specimen of the revival days of the recent past. Will it be believed in England that an Irish member of Parliament cannot address his constituents without first getting at his written request a written permission by the police to do so? Will it be believed that this high crime against our Constitution and our liberties in England and in Ireland is followed by a declaration that if an Irish representative do address a meeting, a newspaper is warned by the Censor that it must not publish a report of his speech? Even the tardy recognition of the modern facts by Lord Chancellor Campbell in his remarkable declaration of his acceptance of self-government for a united Ireland, and against Conscription, is not allowed to exercise its healing and beneficent influence for an hour: Lord French gets up at a meeting of Orangemen in Ulster, and makes a speech which is a repudiation—and a repudiation on the part of the administration of which Mr. Lloyd George is the head—of any such policy of national liberty and national appeasement!

Is there no light in all this gloom? There is none so long as the gang is permitted to exercise its sinister will on the Irish people. And there is, above all, little hope for the Constitutional movement so long as the gang and the Sinn Feiners are allowed to work hand in hand, for the destruction of the Constitutional movement, and for such deadly perils to the future of this Empire, as well as for Ireland, which the triumph of the policy of these sinister Allies involves.

VENICE TO-DAY.

BATHING BESIDE BARBED WIRE AND BAYONETS.

The population that had departed is now, since the victory of the Piave, gradually drifting back to Venice, in spite of a slight renewal of activity by Austrian airmen after a lapse of seven months, writes Mr. G. Ward Price from Venice.

Over 10,000 of the people who went away have already returned, and the bathing season has started again at the Lido, which is the island seashore of Venice. It must be the oddest seaside place in Europe, for the big bathing establishment which used in peace time to be a parade-ground for the most daring bathing costumes which the taste of feminine visitors from Austria and Hungary could devise now lies in the midst of the Lido defences against an enemy landing.

The sand is dug and revetted into trenches, and a thick barbed-wire entaglement runs right across the part of the beach where bathers bask in the sun after their swim. The Venetians seem not to notice it, though, nor yet to hear the guns growling away at the mouth of the Piave a few miles along the coast.

It is odd to see this throng of people in bright bathing costumes, sitting under gay sun-umbrellas, with that belt of sinister barbed wire passing among them, and sentries with fixed bayonets watching their water-frolics from each corner of the enclosure and from boats around. Sometimes even the Venetians are obliged to take these pleasures seriously, for there are notices in each dressing cabin that the sentries have orders to fire on any bather going beyond the limits of water fixed for the establishment, and since the season opened they have already recalled three or four heedless swimmers by sending a bullet to splash up the water beside them.

SCRUTINY OF BATHERS.

As one leaves the bathing place, too, there is a scrutiny by military police to be undergone, perhaps to defeat any attempt by the Austrians to land troops disguised as bathers.

Few places in a war-zone can be more agreeable than is Venice now. On these warm evenings when the Grand Canal is flooded with the silver twilight of a brilliant moon, the Piazetta is fuller at midnight than at noon. Last night there were hundreds of people standing between the Doge's Palace and the gleaming lagoon, to look at the red flashes of anti-aircraft shells along the Piave front where Italian machines were bombing the enemy trenches.

A dreamy spell seemed to rest on the whole city, deepened rather than broken by the droning call of the aircraft lookouts from their platforms on the roofs of the highest palaces, as at regular intervals they confirmed their watch by chanting through megaphones like some super-natural muezzin the wailing cry, "Nell'aria buona guardia." "In the air, good watch."

LATE HEIR-APPARENT OF DHROL STATE.

A correspondent writes:—

The sad news of the sudden and premature passing away of the heir-apparent of Dhrol State in Kathiawar having been received at Maibar on the 15th, mourning was observed and offices, schools, and shops were closed for three days.

Influenza is working havoc as elsewhere with a very heavy daily mortality for which the State is taking special steps.

THE KAISER SHOT

Life of German Emperor taken by British Veteran of Boer War.

CAREER OF THE MAN WHO SHOT THE KAISER WITH MOVIE CAMERA.

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BATHING FATALITY.

PARSI LADS DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

Nanabhoy Masina, a Parsi youth, aged nineteen years, and another named Zanzibarwala, aged seventeen, lost their lives in Lake Fife on Sunday while picknicking on its banks. The party consisted of five youths, four of whom are said to have been cousins. They arranged the picnic for the benefit of Zanzibarwala who had come to Poona from Panchgani as his school was closed on account of influenza. The story of the fatality is the usual one of rash bathing ending in some of the bathers getting out of their depths while others tried vainly to rescue them.

FORTHCOMING "MODERATE" CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following communique has been issued by the Secretaries of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party.

Suitable arrangements have been made for comfortable accommodation in healthy localities for members intending to attend the Conference from the different Provinces.

2. The charges fixed by the Executive Committee are as follows:—

(a) Rs. 10 per day for a member requiring hotel accommodation in English style.

(b) Rs. 3 per day for a member living in Indian style.

3. Accommodation as aforesaid will be available from the 31st October to the 3rd November both days inclusive.

4. Members living in Indian style are requested to bring with them their own bedding.

5. Organising Secretaries in the various Provinces are requested to wire information as early as possible as to how many will require hotel accommodation in English style and how many in Indian style.

6. Telegrams should be sent to the following registered address:—"MODCON," Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 22nd October, 1918.

THE COMING FREEDOM.

"There exists to-day but one really grave peril for Europe, and this peril is *Imperialism*. For thirty years, so far as my own poor powers have allowed me, I have fought against all authority which is not representative of Justice, Truth, Progress, and does not recognise the consent of the peoples as its symbol. I have fought against it under whatever name it bore—Pope, Tsar, Bonaparte, or an *oppressive nationalism*." So wrote Mazzini in 1861. His words have a prophetic meaning to-day and form the main thesis of the Allied propaganda of a new world order—with this difference that, by common consent, they have now a world-wide application. They have, however, a special application to-day to the developments that are going on in Austria-Hungary. The Austrian system of the negation and suppression of political idealism, with its reliance on the self-stultification of nationalist aspirations by playing off racial animosities one against the other, its incorrigible resort to the hangman and the jail as the last resource of political impatience and blindness, and imperialist vindictiveness, has been an anachronism in modern Europe and constitutes a peril only less grave than Prussian militarism, of which, indeed, it is an allied manifestation. Austria, in fact, has been a Germanic Power in tradition and history and, left to herself, she could not possibly renounce, even if she wanted to, that tradition and history. Fortunately for the oppressed nationalities over which the Austrian Emperor rules, the war came with its message of emancipation. And whether she wills it or not, Austria-Hungary must at last bow to the time-spirit and the pressure of Allied military superiority, which is its weapon.

Amongst the most oppressed of Austrian subjects are the Austrian Slavs. They exist under an iron discipline which forbids any movement. All their youth and manhood are under arms; the bravest sent to slaughter in the trenches; the more generous groaning in an Austrian jail or consigned to an Austrian gallows and the leaders of the movement afar off and powerless. The first impulse to the emancipatory movement among the Slav population subject to Austria came early this year when the leaders of the subject nationalities met in Rome in a Congress with Italian Ministers. The resolutions passed at the Congress asserted the right of each race to political unity and independence. The members of the Congress jointly and severally designated Austria-Hungary as an instrument of German domination, and as constituting the fundamental obstacle to the achievement of their aims and they recognised the necessity of joint action to overthrow that obstacle. The Italians and the Jugo-Slavs pledged themselves to a recognition of the unity of their interests and to act in common to secure their full rights. They particularly specified that the liberation and defence of the Adriatic was a vital interest of the two peoples. In short, all outstanding difficulties of a territorial nature, the Congress decided, were to be amicably settled on the basis of nationality and self-determination. Isolated groups, necessarily included in the confines of another people, were to be guaranteed full rights to develop their own language, culture, and economic interests in their own way. Thus was arrived at this historic, pact between Italians, Czecho-Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, and Poles. It paved the way for the disruption of the Austrian Empire. Soon after the Allies recognized the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a *de facto* belligerent Government and also the justice of the Jugo-Slav National aspirations. The defection of Bulgaria and the Allied military successes have hastened the process.

Austrian federalism, with which successive politicians of the ramshackle Empire have attempted to flirt, has at last been, by an Imperial decree, brought into existence. So far as the claims of a reunited and independent Poland and of "Italia Irredenta" are concerned, the Imperial decree is satisfactory enough. As for the four federal States into which Austria is proposed to be divided, much, of course, will depend on the powers conferred on the peoples concerned. Whatever that may be, as President Wilson in his reply to the Austrian Peace Note insists, he and with him, we believe, all other Allied statesmen, who are committed to the principle of self-determination, are "no longer at liberty to accept mere autonomy of these peoples as a basis of peace," but are "obliged to insist that they themselves should decide what will satisfy their aspirations and conceptions of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations." The importance of the point emphasised by President Wilson will be seen by bearing in mind the attitude and future of Hungary. The Emperor's decree leaves Hungary untouched, which means that it is not to be broken up. This may possibly have been due to the attitude of Hungary itself, whose Diet in its address to the King has since declared that the result of the war has endangered the throne and that Hungary must be completely independent. This opens up possibilities of interesting developments, giving what may prove to be the final death-blow to the Empire over which Emperor Karl rules. For one thing a solid Hungary means Magyar ascendancy. This the Czechs, even if they are disposed for any compromise, which they are not, cannot tolerate; for it will mean the continued subjection of the kindred Slovak people under Magyar tyranny. And in this they will be fully supported by the Allies who are committed to the principle of self-determination and, so far as Austria-Hungary is concerned, will, to use the picturesque phraseology of an Italian publicist, "plunge the surgeon's knife into the proud flesh and cut away the infected German and Magyar parts to give health to the other members." The latest developments in the Empire show that the task of emancipation has never been nearer fulfilment than it is to-day.

SACKED FOR BEING ASSAULTED!

Once a man lays aside his sense of right, there is no knowing whither he may drift. For instance, he may become delirious, forget himself and others, and begin to beat anybody who comes in his way with anything handy. This is the more probable in case of persons who happen to find themselves in positions of greater or less authority over others. The case of the assault on a subordinate at Jubbulpore, reported in these columns the other day, is a sample of the brutal way in which such a person, blinded with egotistical irresponsibility, can bring misery to the lives of others,—his subordinates and their dependants. Mr. Light Owler, the Chief Clerk in the District Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore, commits a mistake,—forgets to get a statement copied and despatched to the Auditor on a particular day. Next day the Auditor sends a wire calling for the statement. On the third day the clerk, who had prepared the statement, comes back after a day's absence and is asked to explain. He explains, the mistake of the superior officer is revealed and the latter, thinking he is heaven-born and not liable to commit mistakes, gets furious and assaults the clerk with a blow on the stomach. It was fortunate for the poor man that he was not suffering from the classical Anglo-Indian malady of an enlarged spleen, which has so often come to the rescue in fatal cases. The Chief Clerk did not stop at that blow, but had a little more practice at the expense of his unfortunate subordinate. In his report to the District Engineer, explaining the delay, the Chief Clerk stated that the clerk and his brother assaulted him. This pretty version,—proving the usual combination of the bully and the coward in the same person,—was disbelieved by the trying Judge. But the District Engineer, after having held an enquiry wherein the witnesses supported the plaintiff's story, "with a view to keep discipline in the office" made the plaintiff and his brother resign from the office. This was followed by another disciplinary measure, five unfortunate colleagues of these two men being also dismissed, apparently for no better reason than that the defendant did not feel exactly fraternal towards them because, as the Court disclosed in its judgment in regard to one witness, they had told the truth what time he himself had been indulging in the other thing.

The aggrieved clerk very rightly sought relief in a court of law and filed a suit claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages on account of assault and Rs. 4,000 for loss of service. The Court fully believed the evidence produced by plaintiff and disbelieved defendant and his only witness, and found that it was the defendant who had assaulted plaintiff. It passed a decree for the full amount claimed on that point, viz., Rs. 1,000, but held that the loss of service was not the direct and natural consequence of the defendant's report and, hence, disallowed the claim of damages on the latter point. The trying judge has expressly put it down that—

> "In any case, the conduct of the defendant in the present case of assaulting the plaintiff cannot be justified in the least. This will not only cause unnecessary unpleasantness and friction in the staff, but will prove ultimately detrimental to the Railway Company. (2) The plaintiff is entitled to damages for assault and to exemplary damages on the facts and circumstances of the case."

In the face of this, will the District Engineer, who "with a view to keep discipline in the office" asked the plaintiff and his brother to resign, have sufficient moral courage and backbone to see that Mr. Light Owler, the chief clerk,—and the chief offender to boot,—is also relieved of his duties in the service of the G. I. P.? Or, alternatively, will he have the common fairness to reinstate the innocent victims of Mr. Owler's little essay in Imperialism?

We have felt called upon to deal with the facts of this case at some length, because it is typical of a kind of persecution that is still abominably common in this country. (We do not refer merely to assaults on humble and inoffensive Indians by Anglo-Indians (old style), but the general coercing and victimising of such Indians whenever they have the misfortune of arousing the ill-will of whoever may be the bullying boss over them. We would like to put it to the public, and we are sure that the gentlemanly class of Europeans will without an exception endorse our view, that in the case under notice *wrong has been done to innocent, inoffensive people*,—wrong none the less flagrant because the persons concerned happen to be in a very humble station in life. Because a chief clerk runs amok—the form of indulgence in this case being one for which Mr. Owler in all probability would have been sent to jail anywhere but in India—his chief victim is not only assaulted but sacked. Because Mr. Owler chose to lie, a number of entirely innocent persons who told the truth against him must lose their jobs! Although the Court has held, and possibly rightly in accordance with the letter of the law, that the plaintiff's loss of service was not the direct and natural consequence of the defendant's report, yet no fair-minded man can ignore the manifest equity of the converse conclusion, having regard to the circumstances we have detailed. The District Engineer's anxiety to "keep discipline in the office" would have been laudable if he had proceeded to ensure that result by getting rid of the offender rather than of his victims. As it is, the course taken by him is a monstrous perversion of all fairness. We would draw the attention of Sir Lawless Hepper to this case, in the hope that with his usual broad-mindedness he will see that justice is done. We do so not only because the credit of the great institution over which he presides is at stake, or that half-a-dozen poor subordinates of the Railway have been unjustly victimised, but also because this kind of incident, if left unattended to, has a way of poisoning the whole social and political atmosphere of the country—as between Indians and Europeans—to an extent out of all proportion to the magnitude of the wrong inflicted on any individual. The bureaucracy in this country have too long neglected their duty in this regard, and it is fully time that a good example was shown by the less trammelled elements among Europeans in India.

Notes of the Day.

A Daily Lamentation.

It has become a matter of daily lamentation for the "Bengalee" to bemoan the fact that "men who have grown grey in the service of the country" have apparently fallen on evil times—inasmuch as the growing Indian democracy refuses any longer to render unquestioning obedience to the fiats of those benevolent autocrats of an earlier day. We can find it in us to sympathise with the sufferers, but we wish Mr. Surendranath Banerjea would maintain a sense of proportion and not rise to fervid protests whenever the "Patrika" levels its impish pinpricks at him. He should be able to do this the more readily as there is no likelihood of his conspicuous and splendid services to the national cause in the past being forgotten.

Pathetic and Bathetic.

If, unhappily for the country, he has not moved with the times and has, moreover, been duped by evil counsellors, and patriotic people, loving their country more than they love him, remind him of the fact, it does not seem right that they should be denounced indiscriminately and disproportionately for their pains. Mr. Banerjea should be able to realize that the world—and along with it even India—is moving forward, and it is not in reason to expect that the evolutionary march shall be stayed simply because a few stragglers cannot keep pace with the general progress of the nation. At any rate it is fully time to put an end to the ever-recurring protests—as pathetic as they are also bathetic—in which the "Bengalee" has been wallowing for some considerable time past. We wish, too, the "Patrika" would cease its fooling. What is the sense of cutting jokes when they are lost upon the party concerned?

An "English Friend's" Views.

An "English friend", it appears, has been unbosoming himself to the "Bengalee." Thus—

> "Practically none of your best men have come here to meet our public men, and when men like Sir S. P. Sinha, Mr. Basu, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan have come here, they have been decried on your side as officials who have lost the confidence of the people. Yet I know that they have worked as hard and as loyally for India as the best among you on the political platform, and have special means of knowing this. Nothing could be more calculated to antagonise responsible opinion here than this. Until the present year "India" and the British committee have been starved for funds, and their opportunities for helping to create public opinion closely restricted. And Sir William's death had deprived us of his unique knowledge, ability and influence. Really, therefore, Indian opinion, as communicated to this country, has been reflected from elements that do not carry confidence here and that arouse great suspicion."

Not the People's Representatives.

The passage is a strange medley of sound and unsound notions. We quite agree with the writer that none (why "practically"?) of our best public men have been able to go to England and meet British public men, and we also endorse all he says respecting the great loss to the work of the National Congress in England which the lamented death of Sir William Wedderburn has entailed. But the writer overrates the capabilities of the official Indians now in England whom he names. These men are all very well in their way, but they are not *representative* in the democratic sense of the term, and the people of India are now sufficiently wide-awake not to tolerate officials, however well-intentioned they may be, to be arbitrarily selected as their spokesmen.

Self-delusive Zeal.

The distinction, one would have thought, would appeal to a political veteran—"the hero of a hundred fights"—like Mr. Banerjea. But no. With a self-delusive zeal characteristic, we regret to say, of his present activities, he mixes up his personal preference for his friends with the public good. Here are the comments of the "Bengalee" on its "English friend's" remarks:

> "These distinguished leaders are valuable national assets and to seek to injure their reputation is to injure the most cherished interests of the country by undermining their influence and their power of usefulness. It is a matter of wonderment that those who indulge in this unpatriotic game are oblivious of the injury they inflict upon the country."

Why?

Instead of this silly slobbering, why could not Mr. Banerjea have had something to say as to *why* our "best public men" (including himself) do not happen to-day to be in England to do their duty by India at the seat of the Empire, as is so ardently desired by his "English friend"? If Mr. Surendranath Banerjea will extricate himself from his present mood of embittered recrimination at the expense of his fellow-countrymen, and devote his superb talents to tackling the "common enemy"—to wit, the bureaucracy and its patrons—we have no doubt he can still render services to the cause that will be worthy of his past glorious record.

The Late Mr. A. M. Kachalia.

The death of Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Kachalia should serve as a sad reminder of our duty towards the Indian community in South Africa. The grievances of the latter, as we have shown on previous occasions, have not yet ended in spite of the solidarity of opinion and aim which the war is claimed to have created among the various parts of the Empire. The loss of their able and trusted leader, great as it might have been in ordinary times, must appear irreparable at a time like this. For many years President of the British Indian Association of Transvaal, it was during the Passive Resistance Campaign, as Mr. Gandhi says in the course of a touching letter of tribute which we published yesterday, that Mr. Kachalia leapt to fame and acquired among Indians of South Africa a prestige unequalled by any other Indian. Though practically illiterate, he was endowed with the stuff of which leaders of men are made.

A Splendid Retort.

Mr. Gandhi illustrates this with an instance which is worth recalling:—

> It was on the 31st day of July 1917, under the shadow of a tree in the holy mosque of Pretoria that Mr. Kachalia hurled defiance at the might of General Botha and his Government. Mr. Hoskin had brought a message from the General to be delivered to the great mass meeting that was held in the mosque compound, to the effect that in resisting the Transvaal Government, the Indians were breaking their heads against a stone. Mr. Kachalia was one of the speakers. As I am dictating these few words of humble tribute his voice rings in my ears. He said, "In the name of Allah I wish to state that though my head may be severed from the trunk. I shall never obey the Asiatic Registration Act. I consider it unmanly, and dishonourable to subscribe to a law which virtually reduces me to slavery."

Deprived of such a leader, the Indian Community in South Africa may well lament. It is for their compatriots in the Motherland to assure them their cause has never been nearer their hearts than to-day.

"Friendly and Informal."

The Government of India having referred the Montagu-Chelmsford Report to them, in common with other local Governments, the Burma Government announce in a Press Note that they have held "friendly and informal conferences and received opinions and suggestions from many associations and individuals." As to whom the individuals represented and how far the associations were representative in their character, is, as might have been expected, left to be imagined. But in the face of the externment order against one of the foremost public leaders of Burma, it may be assumed that the invitations for the "friendly and informal conferences" were extended chiefly to political ignoramuses and official favourites. Is it as a preliminary to Sir Reginald Craddock being enabled to make up his mind that the acknowledged head of the Congress movement in the Province is being driven out? Anyway, the Lieutenant-Governor foresees that the process will involve some delay.

Leisurely Consideration!

The "utmost care and consideration are needed," it appears, "before measures can be adopted or rejected on so vital a subject." This is painfully platitudinous. Everybody knows that the question of Indian reforms is regarded by them as so "vital," that, left to themselves, bureaucrats of the kidney of Sir Reginlad would be disposed to brood over it till doomsday—lest a hasty and premature decision were arrived at! However, the Burma Government are anxious to spare the community as much as possible. They give the comforting assurance that their cogitations will not have the effect of curtailing the time available for criticism "by all sections" of the community. What about the section of the community represented by Dr. Mehta?

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Open Air Parade Service at Ghorpuri Church on Sunday morning.

"INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT"

It has been decided that, with effect from the 2nd October, 1918, the Indian Subordinate Medical Department shall be designated the Indian Medical Department.

BRITISH CROSS THE SELLE.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM SOLESMES.

ADVANCE TROOPS APPROACH TOURNAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 21.

In to-night's communiqué Sir D. Haig says:—In this morning's attack the British forced the passage of the Selle river between Le Cateau and Denain. Having captured the villages in the river valley and driven the enemy from Solesmes we fought up the slopes eastward of the Selle and established ourselves on the high ground overlooking the Harpies valley. We encountered strong opposition especially at Solesmes and St. Python. We overcame this opposition after hard fighting and repulsed a number of counter-attacks. This operation was carried out in heavy rain. We took two thousand prisoners and some guns.

Our advanced troops are within two miles of Tournai and are in contact with the enemy eastward of the general line of Denain-Boisdes-Clusettes-Landas-Marquain.

BRITISH CROSS THE SELLE.

INCREASING ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

A British communiqué says:—Early this morning we attacked enemy positions on the line of the Selle river northward of Le Cateau and crossed the river in spite of considerable opposition.

Further north, the advance continued yesterday afternoon and evening. We completed the capture of Denain and reached the general line of Haveluy-Wandignies-Hamage-Brillon-Beuvry. The enemy resistance is increasing on this front.

SOLESMES RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that to-day's British attack resulted in the recapture of Solesmes and a mile advance eastwards of the river Selle on a front of ten miles.

BRITISH ATTACK E. OF LE CATEAU.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring last night, says: The attack of the First and Third British Armies northeast of Le Cateau launched in wet weather and over heavy and slippery ground is progressing favourably. Fires broke out afresh in Douai yesterday and were extinguished by the troops. German airmen are heavily bombing the captured towns.

The enemy is conducting his retreat skilfully. He has massed the covering troops athwart the flanks of certain routes, whereby his main forces are retiring. His resistance is the strongest south of Douai, where the pressure of three British armies cooperating with the French has imminent strategic possibilities.

VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

A French communiqué says:—Yesterday evening the enemy made two violent counter-attacks between the Serre and the Aisne, one in the region of Veneuil and the other north of St. Germain Mont. We repulsed them and took prisoners.

The enemy during the night vigorously reacted with artillery and machine-guns at different points on the front.

FRENCH REACH OUTSKIRTS OF PERRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21, 2-0 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 21.

Last night's French communiqué said:—We extended our positions between the Oise and the Serre and crossed the Chantrud brook eastward of Verneuil. We obtained a footing on the ridges west of Grandlup, maintaining our gains in spite of violent counter-attacks.

We have reached outskirts of Perron, east of Vouziers and have made progress in the region of Handeves and Falaise, capturing twenty guns.

VALUABLE ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

Valuable advance was made to-day in Belgium. The line resisting on the Dutch frontier now runs straight down to Aeltre and thence to Lootenhulle, Vynckt, Grammene and Oesselghem to the Lys canal north of Oyghem.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

A wireless German communiqué says "We evacuated Bruges and Courtrai. The enemy on both the sides of Vouziers has established himself on the east bank of the Aisne."

BELGIANS IN PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

CAVALRY ADVANCING ALONG DUTCH FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21st, 2 a.m.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

Last night's Belgian communiqué says:—We continued our pursuit of the enemy hustling his rearguards. The cavalry frequently charged machine-guns, capturing prisoners, guns and machine-guns. Towards the north, the cavalry is advancing along the Dutch frontier. Southwards, we are over twenty kilometres eastward of Bruges and are liberating numerous villages. We are crossing the line Moerkerke-Maldeghem-Ursel-Aeltre.

Considerable booty has been captured, including numerous coastal guns and longrange guns undamaged which bombarded Dunkirk.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON WHOLE FRONT.

FRENCH AND BRITISH CROSS THE LYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

Last night's British-Belgian communiqué says:—The Germans were forced to withdraw on the whole front. The Belgians are established along the Deynze-Eecloo canal and their left is resting on the Dutch frontier. They have occupied Knesselare, Aeltre, Adegem, Bellem and Ursel.

The French despite floods caused by the Germans have crossed the Lys and established the bridgeheads.

The Second British Army despite strong resistance and broken communications has crossed the Lys on its whole front. Its right has reached the outskirts of Peck.

The British have captured 6,209 prisoners and 169 guns since October 14th.

AMERICAN PRESSURE ON THE MEUSE.

STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE TO SECURE RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21st, 4 a.m.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

Last night's American communiqué says:—We continue our pressure west of the Meuse. There has been heavy artillery and machine-gun fire on the entire front north of Verdun. Severe enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

Heavy fighting north of Verdun during the past week has drawn a constantly increasing number of German divisions from the rest of the front. They are desperately resisting our strong attacks in order to secure a retreat for the German army whose position is compromised by attacks from the west and south.

SACK OF DOUAI.

VANDALISM IN EXCELSIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

PARIS.—It is stated that the Germans have massed forty divisions on a sixty kilometre front between the Oise and Le Cateau.

The Germans sacked Douai perhaps more completely than any other town. The contents of houses were destroyed and many houses burned, all shop windows were broken, the streets were strewn with furniture, two-thirds of pictures in the museum are missing, stained glass windows in churches were broken and organ pipes wrenched off and flattened and sacred ornaments flung on the flag-stones.

GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON NOTE.

TWO "FORECASTS."

CONDITIONS FOR EVACUATION DEEMED UNACCEPTABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported that the German reply to President Wilson was handed to the Swiss Minister in Berlin yesterday evening. In it Germany declared her willingness provisionally to stop submarinism in order to advance peace.

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin forecasts that the German reply to President Wilson will assert that President Wilson's Note takes account only of Entente aspirations and contains unacceptable conditions for evacuation, which therefore is not fit for discussion. Germany, however, is ready to find a basis for further discussion.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

NEW YORK.—The newspapers and politicians warmly approve of President Wilson's reply to Austria-Hungary. Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, declares that it voices the highest expectations not only of the American people but of the representatives of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary.

WHY IS THE GERMAN REPLY DELAYED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

The papers anticipate that the German reply will show a distinct hardening compared with what it was expected to be a few days ago. They believe that the delay in the reply is due to the struggle of the supporters of militarism to reassert their ascendency in which they have been successful, and emphasise that the enemy is much mistaken if he thinks that the Allied peoples have been weakened by the peace talk. On the contrary they are more resolute than ever and will tolerate no compromise. In this connection President Wilson's crushing reply to Austria, which is described as a deathblow to the Dual Monarchy is held up as a warning to Germany of the danger she incurs if she delays in accepting the terms now offered.

DANISH NOTE TO GERMANY.

DEMAND FOR PLEBISCITE IN SCHLESWIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—It appears that Denmark has sent a Note to Germany proposing that Article 5 of the Treaty of 1864 providing for a plebiscite in Schleswig to discover whether the inhabitants prefer allegiance to Germany or to Denmark should now be carried out.

KARL'S MANIFESTO REJECTED BY SOUTHERN SLAVS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that the meeting of the Southern Slav committee in London representing seven million people in Austria-Hungary rejected Emperor Karl's manifesto of the 16th, and emphasised its determination to sever every tie with the Hapsburgs.

COUNT KAROLYI'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Budapest says in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Count Karolyi moved a resolution demanding the economic, military, foreign and political disunion of Hungary from Austria.

FOURTH U. S. LIBERTY LOAN

TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

WASHINGTON.—Three weeks of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign have closed. The banks are flooded with subscriptions. It is estimated that twenty million individuals have subscribed.

IMPORTATION OF CRUDE RUBBER INTO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 12-10 p.m. Oct. 21.

The United States War Trade Board on the 10th authorised the issue of licences for the importation of not more than 25,000 tons of crude rubber from overseas, the licences to be allocated so as to enable one-quarter of this total to be brought from Central America and South America.

SERBIANS OCCUPY KNIAJEVATZ.

BEVAN PASS FORCED.

ENEMY FALLING BACK ON KRALIEVO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—On the 18th the French and the Serbians occupied Kniajevatz. The Serbians forced the Bevan pass north of Aleksinatz, occupied Sokobanja west of Kruchevatz and reached Trestenik on the south bank of the western Morava.

North of Novibazar the enemy is falling back on Kralievo. We are pursuing.

COSSACKS WANTED IN UKRAINE.

IN CASE OF GERMAN EVACUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that the Ukrainian Premier has asked the Kieff Commander to send Cossacks to the Ukraine, as he fears disturbances in the event of German evacuation.

The Prefect of Odessa in a proclamation threatens merciless suppression of risings based on the expectation of the departure of the Austrian garrison.

LORD FRENCH ABOUT TO RESIGN.

ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20, 5-25 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 21.

Lord French has arrived in London. His visit immediately following the failure of Government to enforce conscription in Ireland is interpreted as meaning that he intends to resign unless a satisfactory arrngement is reached.

"The Times" Dublin correspondent states that Lord French will soon resign if he has not already done so.

V. C. CHAPLAIN DIES OF WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

The Rev. Hardy, the V. C. Chaplain, has died of wounds.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., V.C., was a Chaplain to H. M. Forces and on more than one occasion during the present war displayed extraordinary courage and supreme devotion to duty in the field and was awarded the V.C. late last year. Son of the Rev. James Hardy, Rector of Moylary, Ireland, and born at Armagh, he was educated at the Royal School, Portora, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He had a brilliant educational career and was a Senior Moderator and Gold medalist as well as Elrington prizeman. He was ordained Deacon in 1874, priest in 1875 and was army chaplain from 1878 to 1908. He was Donnellan lecturer at Trinity College in 1898-99. He visited Japan and many parts of China. He was the author of several well-known publications, such as "How to be Happy though Married", "Manners makyth Man", "Uncle John's Talks with his Nephews", "The five talents of Woman", "The Business Life", "Sunny Days of Youth", "The People's Life of their Queen", "In the Footprints of St. Paul", "The Love Affairs of some Famous men" (which is dedicated to his "only wife"), "Doubt and Faith", "Mr. Thomas Atkins", "Concerning Marriage", "Love, Courtship and Marriage", Pen-Portraits of our Soldiers", Love Rules the World", "John Chinaman at Home", "How to be happy though Civil", "The Unwarying East" and "The British Soldier. His Courage and Humour." The Rev. Hardy was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death.

LORD JUSTICE PICKFORD.

APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF DIVORCE DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

Lord Justice Pickford has been appointed President of the Divorce Division.

DEATH OF JUSTICE NEVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 21.

The death is announced of Justice Sir Ralph Neville.

[The late Sir Ralph Neville, having been educated at Tonbridge School, was Honorary Fellow at the Emmanuel College, Cambridge (M. A.). He was called to Bar in 1872 and married Edith Cranstoun. Sir Ralph was made K. C. in 1888 and was M.P. for Liverpool Exchange from 1887-95. He was appointed Judge of High Court of Justice in 1906 which post he enjoyed till the time of his death. He was sometime Bencher of Lincoln's Inn and President of the Garden City Association.]

THE EPIDEMIC.

FURTHER DECLINE IN MORTALITY.

TOTAL MORTALITY

For 24 hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday	207
For preceding 24 hours	227
For corresponding 24 hours last year	72

The epidemic continues gradually to subside, Sunday's figures showing a decrease of only 20 from those of Saturday and an increase of 135 over those of the corresponding day last year. The 207 deaths occurred as follow in the different wards of the city: Fort ward 7, Mandvi ward 33, Bhuleshwar ward 19, Girgaum ward 22, Byculla ward 35, Parel ward 15, Mahim ward 34, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 41. There was no attack or death from plague, cholera or small-pox.

Doctors in Conference.

The result of the conference of the medical fraternity which is to be held to-day will be most anxiously awaited by the public. The present epidemic has not yet entirely run its course and an additional danger lurks ahead in the possibility of a third and more virulent outbreak of the epidemic, and the public are naturally anxious to know the opinion of medical men and the measures they might suggest with a view to effectually combat the onslaught of the epidemic. It has been the misfortune of the public that the disease has not been quite properly diagnosed and the remedies suggested have been widely divergent in their character. Some doctors have declared the utter inefficacy of quinine either as a preventive or a remedial measure; while others have been equally emphatic as to the good effects produced by a liberal use of the drug. The composition of the stock mixtures prepared by the Municipal Health Department have also come in for a good deal of hostile criticism at the hands of some members of the profession who assert that alkaline treatment should have been prescribed. Then there are a large number of medical men who hold that the insanitary condition of a great many localities in the city has had a lot to do with the spread of the epidemic. These are a few of the points on which the public would like to be enlightened by the doctors' conference to-day, and these might also let the public know if the gentle zephyr which emanates from the city's sewers and has pervaded practically the whole city, particularly Grant Road, Tardeo and Byculla, at certain hours during the last few days is conducive to public health.

In the Mofussil

The epidemic shows signs of subsidence in some parts of the mofussil, but in others unfortunately it continues to rage with unabated fury. The complaint heard on all hands is about the great paucity of doctors and medicines especially in the smaller towns and villages, where the poor people have to suffer much. The relief work undertaken by the Bombay Committee there, cannot be sufficiently praised, but there is still an urgent need of more relief measures for the mofussil towns and villages. The work on the spot has of course to be done primarily by local men, but they are handicapped in their laudable efforts by want of medicines and doctors, and the Bombay committees that have been formed for this purpose should expedite the arrangements to send stock mixtures and supply medical aid to the people in the mofussil. The epidemic has, apart from Bombay, caused perhaps the greatest havoc in the Surat district and the need of urgent remedial measures is the greatest there. The charitably disposed among the well-to-do in some towns of this district have done a good deal to help their poor brethren in distress by providing free medicines, but a lot still remains to be done in this direction. In Bulsar, Khan Saheb Kavasji Dhanbhura is doing his best to give free medicines to the poor. Mr. J. F. Karaka of the Bombay Royal Opera House has sent a large stock of medicines to be distributed among the needy sick in Bulsar and it is hoped that his example will be followed by many others in Bombay. In Surat City the daily total mortality averages about 80. The death-rate in Broach City is also appalling and medical relief is being provided by the local Municipality. Mr. Hiralal Dahyabhai, Mr. Sheikh Hussein and others are doing splendid work in this city. In Bhavnagar City the epidemic has been raging with increased fury lately, there being 135 deaths in five days.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE OPERATIONS.

OVER 700 PATIENTS A DAY STILL UNDER TREATMENT.

Though the epidemic is steadily declining the work of the various relief organisations in the City has to be carried on. The Humanitarian League still has three moving dispensaries,—one motor lorry and two house-drawn vehicles—and these daily get a number of new patients in the various chawls and poor streets that are visited. It is satisfactory that in the vast majority of cases it is found on re-visiting an area that the old patients have improved and though in some instances cases have had to be removed to hospital and a few have died, the bulk of the patients recover. The Kambekar Street Dispensary continues to do a most useful work, a large number of cases among poor purdah women in the locality being treated and new ones daily coming in. This dispensary is now under the charge of Dr. Hilla Banaji Batlibai, a very highly qualified lady Doctor, who has taken the place of Dr. Rosario. The latter was called up-country owing to the serious illness of a near relative. Altogether the number of patients now being treated by the League's staff at the Central, the moving and the out dispensaries, is between seven and eight hundred a day. The Municipality have given the League a number of pneumonia jackets and owing to the generosity of the public, clothing, food and milk as well as medical relief are daily distributed to those in need of it. Funds, however, are still urgently needed. The League Secretaries inform us that many piteous appeals are being received for help from the mofussil but unless further substantial financial assistance is forthcoming, it will be impossible to extend the scope of the League's operations. We are requested to notify that a medical officer is on duty all through the night at the League's Central Dispensary in Kikabhai Building, Byculla, and can be called to any part of the City for urgent cases, if no other doctor is available.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

QUESTION OF EXTENDING HELP TO MOFUSSIL PLACES.

The number of patients treated at almost all the centres is decreasing, and the Committee is considering the question of keeping the dispensaries open only in the morning. At a meeting of the Committee held on the 20th instant the question of extending relief to people in the mofussil was considered and as it was pointed out that the Fund was collected for work in the Bombay City and that the Committee should consult the subscribers as to the advisability of extending relief beyond the limits of Bombay and the suburbs, subscribers were requested to send in their replies to the circular letter addressed to them in the matter by the Committee.

Relief work at the Mahomedan centres started by the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee is being carried on very vigorously with the help of Dr. Khatkhatay. The total number of patients treated up to this time has been 7,500. Out of these 1,489 were treated at Chakla Street, 2,598 at Memanwada Road, 1,939 at Nishanpada Road, 1,046 at Mandvi Road, 256 at Mahim, and 172 at Abdul Rahman Street.

AT AHMEDNAGAR

EXTENSIVE WORK BY RELIEF VOLUNTEERS.

Ahmednagar has been for the last month or so in the grip of the epidemic that is raging everywhere. It has spread to several villages and taluka towns. The population of the city is 30,000 and the daily mortality rose to 110 per day. It is now subsiding, the death-roll having gone down to about 15 per day.

About the time the death-rate was at the suggestion of Mr. Kundanmal Firodia, High Court Pleader, relief work was organized and taken in hand under the auspicies of the Home Rule League. Mr. Manekchand Mutha, High Court Pleader, arranged for a free supply of Ayurvedic medicine and promised help in other directions. Volunteers readily came forward and they have been moving about the several parts of the city distributing medicine. In all cases when owing to illness there was no food for the family rice of a good quality was freely distributed. Milk also is distributed if needed. About 21 centres have been formed where medicine is available. There are 4 centres where grain is given and one centre from which milk is supplied. The poor people have been very badly hit and when work was started several families were found who were badly in need of food as the wage-earner was ill. The Mahar, Chambhar and scavenger population was not forgotten and Brahmin volunteers have been going to their quarters.

The treatment given is wholly Ayurvedic. Only one free dispensary, where Allopathic treatment is given could be opened. Handbills explaining what precautions could be taken with advantage have been printed and posted in hundreds all over the District. Several leading merchants have given us generous help. The Kapad Bazar people have opened a shop where cloth for the dead is given free to the poor and at cost price to the middle class people.

OUTBREAK AT HYDERABAD DECCAN.

"Influenza" has been raging in Hyderabad Deccan. The death-rate has gone up to nearly 300. A meeting of the leading and influential citizens from Residency, Gowliguda Osman Ganj, Troops Bazaar, etc., was called on Dassera day. When about a thousand rupees were subscribed for relief work. Many came forward with offers of service, and 100 volnteers were enlisted. The volunteers have already commenced work. They are very enthusiastic and are energetically working. Three free dispensaries have been opened at Gowliguda, Osman Ganj and

(Continued on page 8.)

CORPORATION AND EPIDEMIC.

DEBATE ON DR. SUKHIA'S MOTION.

MR. C. V. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

RECRUDESCENCE FEARED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, when the proposition moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia regarding the epidemic was thrown out and the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta was carried. The whole meeting was occupied in the discussion of that most important question of the moment—the epidemic.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the following proposition, moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala :—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the fearful rise in the daily mortality of the City and the recrudescence of the epidemic of June last during the last three weeks as shown in the margin and he be requested to report (a) to what cause the increase in the mortality and the recrudescence of the epidemic and great increase in cases of Phthisis and other lung affections are attributable; (b) whether the steps that have been taken by the Health Department to prevent or abate them have had the anticipated effect; (c) whether any bacteriological examination or reserarch has been made by the Health Department and the Municipal Analyst with regard to the epidemic, and if so, whether they have been able to establish conclusively the presence of "Influenza" bacillus in the cases affected by the disease either at present or at the time of the last epidemic; (d) whether it is a fact and whether the Health Department is aware of it that the English doctors, who carried on investigations in regard to the epidemic that prevailed in Great Britain in the middle of this year, synchronous with or previous to the first epidemic prevailing in Bombay during the months of May, June and July last, discovered a different bacillus of the type of *diplococcus*; and (e) whether these epidemics have anything to do with "Dengue Fever" or "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Fever" or "Typhus Fever" (the last modified on account of the climate of India of which some cases occurred in the City in May last) or are in any way connected with the mosquito or fly pests that have raged and are now raging in the City or with the bad condition of sewers or storm-water drains in the City or with the filling in of the storm-waater reservoir at Mahaluxmi or with the dearth of proper woollen or cotton clothing and other necessaries of life including ordinary food-stuffs. That in view of the contradictory statements of Military medical authorities and the Health Office of the City of Bombay as to the nature of the disease and the origin of its infection and in view of the suggestions made in the article appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" issue of the 25th September 1918, under the heading "Appalling Mortality—Bombay in grip of fell disease" and in view of the great increase in the mortality from Phthisis and other lung affections in the City the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be so good as to appoint a Commission to enquire into the nature, causes and treatment of this so-called Influenza epidemic, informing them at the same time that if it is necessary to obtain the services of a bacteriological expert from Europe, the Corporation will be glad to contribute towards the expenses of his services."

To the above, the following amendment was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent.

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be so good as to appoint a Committee of scientific and medical men to enquire into the nature and causes of the recent "Influenza" epidemic and to suggest remedies with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the City of Bombay and to inform them that the Corporation will be glad to co-operate."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said it appeared from Dr. Sukhia's resolution and his speech that he was doubtful as to the nature of the disease now prevailing in Bombay. He reminded the members that influenza disease assumed several forms. In regard to Dr. Sukhia's suggestion to prevent people from visiting cinemas and other crowded places, Dr. Dadachanji said it was not in the power of the Corporation to do so. It had been brought to the notice of their sub-committee that large numbers of people gathered at railway stations and that the congestion was so great that there was fear of the epidemic spreading among the passengers. They wrote to the Railway authorities and special trains were run to carry the passengers and remove the congestion. Speaking about the work of the sub-committee, Dr. Dadachanji said that it was more or less a Publicity Committee working in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer.

WORKING LIKE DEVILS.

Dr. Dadachanji, continuing, said that the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, had risen splendidly to the occasion. Whenever and wherever the committee went, they found that the Commissioner and the Health Officer had preceded them. These two officers were moving among affected districts from morning till evening, supervising the work of the staff, and extending sympathy and help to the people stricken with the epidemic. If he (the speaker) be allowed to say so these two officers were working like devils. In his life he never remembered Municipal authorities taking such prompt measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people as on the present occasion. Their sympathetic co-operation led many volunteers to work shoulder to shoulder with them.

He described the several rooms which they had visited. In one room, there were three persons dying. In another four persons were laid up with fever and two of them were in a dying condition. The Municipal officers at once sent help to such patients and in that way several lives were saved.

He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and Mr. Cavasji Jehangir for their disinterested and uninterrupted work in the cause of humanity. These two gentlemen were scions of most wealthy families in Bombay. They were born with silver spoons in their mouth. They visited the worst localities, went from one cemetry to the other. They knew no fatigue but they proceeded from one hut to another from one hospital to another, on their self-imposed mission of mercy. Dr. Dadachanji said that there was not much to choose between Dr. Sukhia's resolution and Mr. Chunilal Mehta's amendment. He had no doubt whatever in his mind this epidemic was nothing but influenza. He paid a tribute of admiration for the splendid work done by the Humanitarian League the Social Service League and other volunteer agencies.

RECRUDESCENCE VERY LIKELY.

Discussing the question whether there was a likelihood of a recrudescence of the epidemic in the future, Dr. Dadachanji said their Health Officer did not think there would be a recrudescence. Dr. Samuel Weir, a great authority on the subject, however, thought that for cities like Bombay a recrudescence of the epidemic was very likely. His (Dr. Dadachanji's) personal opinion was that there would be a recrudescence of the epidemic in this city between December and January, and according to the calculation of the authorities on the subject the virulence of the disease would be much greater in January. He did not think there was much to choose between the proposition and the amendment.

INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit agreed with the previous speaker that there was not much difference between Dr. Sukhia's proposition and Mr. Chunilal's amendment, but he thought it would be just as well to have the report from the Municipal authorities as soon as they could find time from the more urgent call on their time in fighting the epidemic. They need not be frightened by the length of Dr. Sukhia's proposition as most of it was taken up in suggesting what the report should deal with.

Sir Dinshaw also fully supported the suggestion to call out a scientist or bacteriologist to study the special conditions of this city—conditions, which, he said, would not be tolerated even in a third-rate city in Europe. It appeared to him that no cost ought to be considered prohibitive where the health of the city was concerned and they must remember the cost that they had to suffer when they had such epidemics raging in the city. The bacteriologist would have to investigate the cause of the swarm of mosquitos and flies which were established to be the carriers of this epidemic; he could also investigate the cause of the foul atmosphere and the clouds of dust, the quality of the city's water supply being conducive to the health of the people or otherwise, and the question of their sewers being surcharged. He also thought they should have a commission of sanitary exports appointed either by the Corporation or by Government even paying them their high fees so that when such epidemics break up they could be put in a position to fight them. Sir Dinshaw supported Dr. Sukhia's proposition.

CONDITION OF THE SLUMS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Dr. Sukhia had omitted to include a most important thing in the proposition he had moved. Dr. Sukhia had mentioned a lot of things in his proposition but had not asked the Commissioner to inquire into the condition of the slums in the city. Who were to blame for the horribly insanitary condition of the slums? He (the speaker) was of opinion that it was the Corporation that was mainly responsible for that state of affairs, for they had consistently opposed the enactment of new building bye-laws and they must safeguard the pockets of the landlords more than the health of the city. The slums were mainly responsible for the terrible rate of mortality in the city. Only the other day Mr. Holden at a meeting of the mill-managers held in this hall declared that he came to this city twenty years ago and during all this time he had found no real improvement as far as the question of overcrowding and slums was concerned.

ENQUIRY NECESSARY.

The "Bombay Chronicle", which they all admired so much, said the other day that whatever might be the origin of the epidemic, the city of Bombay provided a fruitful field for diseases of this character. He (the speaker) was of opinion that the insanitary condition of their slums was also responsible for the spread of the epidemic, and the Corporation should ask Government that the latter should direct the Committee which they were asked to appoint to enquire into the conditions of the slums. Some time ago Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had told the Corporation that by allowing the city to be built under the present bye-laws they were allowing thousands of lives to be thrown away. It was therefore quite necessary that an enquiry should be made into the condition of the slums. He had read the London letter in the "Times of India", in which it was stated that several people in England were down with influenza. The disease had spread all over the world. The Commissioner and the Health Officer were doing their best to combat the disease and they were not to blame at all. It was the Corporation that was to blame for having systematically opposed the introduction of the new bye-laws which would have prevented overcrowding in the city. No good was likely to result from the resolution, unless they asked for an enquiry into the conditions of the slums where thousands of people died on account of the prevalent insanitary conditions.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT WANTED.

Mr. Cavasji Jehangir said every medical man whom he had consulted was agreed that this epidemic was influenza and nothing else. There were bacteriologist in Bombay and they had already taken up the work of scientific investigation. Dr. Liston had already given it as his opinion that it was influenza. He (the speaker) was in favour of calling for a comprehensive report from the Commissioner. As to the appointment of a Commission he said it was useless to ask the Government to appoint a Commission. The Government were alive to their duty and if they thought that the appointment of a Commission was necessary, they would do so of their own accord. He, therefore, asked Dr. Sukhia to give up the idea of a Commission and the consultation with bacteriologists. The best brains in Europe were investigating into this very subject and they would do well to await their report. He (the speaker) had been at pains to find out why the rate of mortality due to influenza was higher in India than in other civilized countries, and he was informed that it was due to malnuitrition and scanty clothing. He referred to the voluntary work which he said was a redeeming feature of the situation. The efforts of the volunteers were indeed praiseworthy. In conclusion he moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to make a comprehensive report on the present situation.

"PREPARE FOR THE THIRD OUTBREAK."

Mr. H. P. Mody said the disease was due to a great extent to underfeeding. He did not see any reason why part of Dr. Sukhia's resolution should be omitted, for the Municipal Commissioner would deal with it as he liked. Mr. Wadia could not discuss any matter without bringing in the Municipal bye-laws. But there were many other things to be considered; for instance the habits of the people, the woeful lack of efficient hospital accommodation in the city, and such other things had much to do with the increase in the force of the epidemic. Instead of discussing such a question as the subject-matter of the resolution, he would say their time would be better employed in preparing themselves for the third outbreak with which they were threatened. He could not but say that hospital accommodation was woefully deficient, and he thought they should devise measures to increase it considerably.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S ADVICE.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said influenza was now a universal disease as they knew from newspapers, and the question was how far they could go into the question. There were a large number of European scientists at work to find out what were the causes of the disease, and they could therefore await the report of those scientists. The next question was how far the disease was due to local conditions, and the Municipal Commissioner was in the best position to furnish them with a report. But so long as the epidemic lasted they could not ask the Commissioner to give them a report and thus divert his energies in other directions. Besides the Commissioner would have to ascertain many facts, and this it was impossible to do until after the epidemic had disappeared. He thought the best method of meeting a disease was to attack it, and they should, therefore, prepare themselves for an attack on the disease by equipping themselves thoroughly.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's amendment and agreed with him that it was not the slums that were responsible for the epidemic.

MR. VINCENT SUPPORTS MR. JEHANGIR.

Mr. Vincent said he was ready to support Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's amendment although he had seconded Mr. Chunilal's amendment, provided Mr. Cawasji's amendment was made so comprehensive as to include that the Municipal Commissioner and his Executive would not be required to go beyond their scope but merely give them advice out of his own knowledge and of the knowledge of his Executive. If Mr. Cawasji assured him that his amendment would include what they might call a medical survey of the disease in the city and that the Municipal Commissioner would advise them as to the best way of devising precautionary measures when they had another such epidemic, he would support him.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner said he entirely agreed with the previous speakers regarding a scientific commission. Best scientists in Europe were investigating into the causes of the disease and he thought the Corporation would be well advised to await their full report. He himself was preparing and was going to submit next month a full and detailed report on the disease whether the Corporation passed or rejected this motion. They would then be in a position to take the best measures to cope with the disease. If the epidemic appeared again he hoped, however, to cope with it in a more efficient way for they knew who were able to help them and co-operate with them in helping the patients. They would mobilise their forces better when the epidemic came again next year. It was impossible for the Corporation alone to fight with such an epidemic, without the help of many public organisations. He recommended having permanent Standing Committees for the several departments of the Corporation so that the Councillors might be more conversant with the work of the Municipality.

Dr. Sukhia replying on the debate, read out passages from the "Lancet" to show that the present epidemic was not influenza proper but had its origin in the germ of a different type called *diplococcus*. If a proper investigation by a scientific body were made he was quite sure this epidemic would be described differently. With regard to the question of recrudescence of the epidemic he differed from some of the previous speakers and was of opinion that the recrudescence would come in January and February and not in December and January. Referring to the falling off in the mortality Dr. Sukhia contended that there was really no such decline in the mortality and that the Municipal executive could not take any credit for this supposed decline. The decline was explained by the exodus of the people out of Bombay and he quoted figures to show that within the fortnight, from 1st to 15th of October, about half a lakh of people had left Bombay by the British India and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers alone and about one lakh and a half had left by the two railways. Later on all those people who had left Bombay would return and he recommended that they should be put into quarantine to prevent the infection being brought back to Bombay. With regard to the diseases to which he had drawn attention in his motion, Dr. Sukhia quoted figures to show that diseases of the respiratory system were on the increase. He said that pneumonia cases in 1913 were 2,360, in 1915 2,963 and in 1918 they had increased to 4,734, and said that if their Health Officer had spent his energy to attend to the proper scavenging of the city, the drains and the question of sanitation, instead of wasting his energies on routine, a great deal of good would have been done to the city. The want of cleanliness of the drains was responsible in a great measure for the spread of the disease. The most important point was what was the duty of the Health Officer. In his opinion it was his duty to examine the atmosphere in the city as well as in the drains. The dampness of the soil due to the duplication of the Tansa main was also in a great measure responsible for the epidemic.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's amendment was first put to the vote and negatived. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta's amendment was then voted upon and carried. It was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE PRESENT POSTAL IRREGULARITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Letters from Baroda, dated 9th, 11th and 12th were received here by me in a lot on the 14th at about 11.30 a.m. and a letter from the same place dated 10th was received the same day but in the evening at about 6 p.m. By about the same dates three or four letters consecutively posted from Sholapur were not received by me at all and so I had to wend my way to the telegraph office to get some news of my sick relations there. A letter dated 17th and stamped 17th at Baroda was received to-day by about 12 noon bearing the Bombay stamp of to-day's date. With these specific instances and with my experience of the last month or so, I can say that I get my "post" very irregularly and sometimes don't get it at all. So far as I know the complaint is wide-spread in the City of Bombay and in the mofussil as well.

The cause of this present irregularity and of non-delivery of letters is evident enough. The present "mysterious fever" is doing an incalculable havoc and has dislocated all sorts of business. The Postal Department cannot be an exception to this scourge and many of the postal peons must be on the sick list and some might have succumbed to the disease also. So far the Postal Department is in a fix no doubt. The Department on on the other hand can as well see that people also must be very anxious to get their letters to learn the health conditions of their relations and friends in the mofussil; and hence the delay in the delivery of the postal news and the non-delivery of it must cause an amount of mental strain to them and in some cases something more also.

The position, no doubt, is a stiff one, but it can be eased a little, I think, by the postal authorities. The number of deliveries in Bombay is unavoidably already reduced. I suppose, and I for one won't mind if they are reduced by two-thirds. But the authorities should see that the whole "post" of the day is distributed during the day and not allowed to be kept back for the next day.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. P.

19th October.

OPENING OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must thank you, for your first being in the field, to give repeated and in most cases, successful warnings, to all the college and schools authorities to close the same immediately, as their further continuation in defiance of the considerate opinion of the public would have afforded a dreadful contribution, to the spread of the disease, and enhanced the abnormality of the situation. The immediate closing of the colleges and schools, prevented the congregation of students at schools, and proved itself to be the best, among a number of preventive measures, against the present awful Influenza. But it is a matter of profound regret to mention, that all the Municipal schools are opened to-day, and that they are likely to run their usual course, if prompt and immediate steps are not duly adopted by the Municipal authorities, to the contrary. The fluatuating rate of the present mortality leaves ground for apprehension that the death rate may still have a rise, if all possible precautions, for its prevention, are not duly attended to, and it is strengthened by the fact, that all the Municipal schools are opened and that they are likely to give an additional force, to the spread of the fell disease.—Yours, etc.

S. B. A.

10th Kamatipura, Oct. 21.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY MUIR'S LECTURES

Professor Ramsay Muir who is undertaking to deliver a course of lectures on the war at important educational centres will visit Bengal November 10th to December 7th; Bihar and Orissa December 9th to December 21st; United Provinces December 26th to January 18th; Central Provinces January 20th to January 29th; Madras February 1st to February 20th; Bombay February 22nd to March 7th; Karachi March 10th to March 11th; Lahore March 13th, 14th and 15th; Peshawar March 18th, 19th and 20th; Amritsar March 24th and 25th; Delhi March 27th to 31st

THE EPIDEMIC.

(Continued from page 7.)

Jambag. The Medical Department has promised to supply medicines free.

EPIDEMIC IN DELHI.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—The fever has spread by leaps and bounds in Delhi. Hindus are much more affected by the disease than any other community. Hundreds of cases occur daily within the city walls.

Special relief measures have been adopted by the Bharat Sewak Samiti. In addition to the other minor measures the Samiti has managed to give aid and assistance to the poor sufferers, of money, medicine, food, etc. Not only this but for funeral rites also necessary help is granted. The Samiti has offered its volunteers' services to the Post Office for temporary engagements as in addition to the postmaster, sub-postmaster, assistant postmaster and very large number of clerks and other employees are affected by the disease.

Local colleges and schools have also been closed for a further period of a fortnight.

EPIDEMIC ON INCREASE IN NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

In spite of the vigorous efforts of the Health Department and other private medical agencies, the influenza epidemic does not show any signs of decrease. Mortality has gone up to 140. All colleges, schools and civil courts have been closed for a fortnight. Some primary schools are used for patients. Road dispensaries have been opened and medicine is supplied to the poor free of charge through volunteers. Much anxiety prevails.

IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Influenza is increasing rapidly throughout Sind. At Hyderabad the telegraphic service is delayed owing to the sickness of the staff. Saturday's mortality from influenza in Karachi was one hundred and thirty, making the total for the week five hundred and ninety-seven. The total from all causes in the corresponding week last year was one hundred and thirty-eight.

RELIEF MEASURES AT AMALNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Oct. 18.

The influenza epidemic is violently raging at Amalner, as the daily mortality runs from 40 to 50 i.e., in a population of fifteen thousand. The local Municipal authorities have sanctioned Rs. 1,000, to distribute medicine gratis to poor sufferers. Some energetic educated young men, have come forward to act as volunteers, and conduct our four road-side dispensaries. To afford some relief to poor men Rs. 40,000 has been collected to open grain shops where grain will be sold at reasonable rates.

RAVAGES AT VANSAVAD.

For the last fortnight influenza has been raging in the most virulent form at Vansvaad (Kathiawar). The death-rate was considerably to increased and much havoc was wrought amongst the poor, who in many cases have had neither medicine nor even food. Mr. Jaysukhlal Bhupatrai, one of the Talukdars of the place, therefore engaged one competent physician Vaidyaraj Motilal Somnath for looking after them, and provided medicines gratis. Mr. Popatlal Dahyabhai Shah undertook to supply milk, rice, arrow-root etc. free of charge. The houses of the poor patients are visited; and all the patients irrespective of caste and creed are treated. However, as a result of these efforts, the epidemic is now abating.—and it is hoped that the town will soon be free.

AT KALYAN.

KALYAN, Oct. 20.

The epidemic is subsiding at Kalyan, thanks to the effective relief work organized.

The Municipality opened free dispensaries at five places in the town. Arrangements were also made for sending the medicines to the houses of poor and needy people. This arrangement was well managed by the Town Reform Association,—a newly instituted body—with the help of the Teachers Staff whose services were lent by the Municipality. The town was divided into several wards and the members of the Managing Committee of the Association with the help of the Teachers and Volunteers went from house to house in their wards and gave medicines to the needy. Nearly 1,700 people took advantage of the free help, and now the epidemic is abating.

FRESH AIR IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You very kindly advise us to take as much fresh air as possible to prevent an attack of the present epidemic, but you are, perhaps, not aware that almost all our fresh-air resorts are either situated in the midst of filth and dirt or we have to go over there through unimaginably dirty and horrible localities. For instance, when we go up the tiny hill that Nature has provided us here, we have to pass through the ordeal of smelling the dirty odour emanated from a water-closet situated on the Sirce Road, one would rather have no fresh air and exercise than breathe such loathsome atmosphere.

I hope the Municipal authorities will pay need to this long-standing grievance; and remove the annoyance from there without any delay.—Yours, etc.,

A FRESH-AIR STROLLER.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY'S MARCH OFFENSIVE.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. Midnight, Oct. 21.

A despatch from Field Marshal Haig, dated July 20th, covering operations since the first week of December last, is published: The chief interest lies in Field Marshal Haig's account of the German offensive on March 21st. Field Marshal Haig begins by emphasising that difficulties created by the transition from an offensive to a defensive policy, necessitated by the collapse of Russia, were accentuated by the reorganisation of the British divisions from a thirteen-battalion to a ten-battalion basis and by the extension of the British front to Barisis. Meanwhile, large reserves which the enemy was able to create by transferring numerous divisions from the East enabled him to carry out extensive training with the units compared to the establishment.

The Intelligence Department on March 19th reported that the enemy would probably attack on the Arras-St. Quentin front on March 20th or 21st. The British dispositions to meet the expected offensive were as complete as time and troops available could make them. General Gough's Fifth Army then held a forty-two mile front from just south of Barisis to Goudecaucourt. The number of divisions in the line only allowed an average of one division to 6,750 yards of the front. General Byng's Third Army held a twenty-seven mile front from north of Gougeaucourt to south of Gavelle, the average length of a front held by each division being about 4,700 yards. Altogether at least sixty-four German divisions participated in operations on March 21st, a number considerably exceeding the total forces composing the entire British army in France. The total British force on the original battlefront on the morning of March 21st was twenty-nine infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions, of which nineteen infantry divisions were in the line.

PROHIBITION FOR AMERICA.

MEASURE PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The United States Senate finally decided on August 29th that the United States shall be entirely "dry" from July 1, 1919, until the Army is demobilized, and inserted a clause to that effect in the Food Production Bill, writes the Washington correspondent of "The Times." It is expected that the House will accept the clause and that the President will sign the Bill containing it.

The prohibition movement has gained enormous strength during past years. A large number of States have laws against the sale of liquor, varying from total prohibition in Virginia to local option in Massachusetts. One of the commonest laws is that which obtains in the Federal District of Columbia, where Washington is situated, prohibiting the sale of alcohol but not its importation from other States in moderate quantities for personal use. A few States, like Maine, have had prohibition, often loosely enforced, for many years, but in most parts of the country the reform has been closely connected with the movement for social betterment, which was becoming so strong even before the war. Its course has been facilitated by the fact that, unlike France and Italy, with their wines, and England and Germany with beer, the United States had never accepted any form of alcohol as part of the national food system.

The legislation now contemplated prohibits the sale after June 30, 1919, of any distilled spirits—manufacture of which has already been forbidden—the manufacture of beers and wines after May 1, and their sale after June 30, 1919. As a matter of fact, brewing has already been greatly curtailed by laws of fuel and by the food regulations, and in the wine country of California the products of the vineyards are already being largely used for unfermented "soft drinks." Non-alcoholic beer is also being brewed in large quantities.

Though the law is professedly a war measure, it is possible that, unless there is a reaction by the time it goes out of force, the Federal amendment will be adopted for national prohibition. Congress has already passed the necessary resolution, and 14 out of the necessary 36 States have ratified it. One of the Chief reasons for the postponement of prohibition for a year was the desire to get all the revenue possible from spirits now in stock.

Y. M. C. A. HUT FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are very desirous of beautifying the grounds and the surroundings of the Marine Lines Y. M. C. A. Hut for Indian Troops and I beg to make this public appeal in your paper to any citizens of Bombay who would be willing to give or to lend plants, shrubs or greenery of any kind to the Hut.

There are several hundred men in the Camp the majority of whom use the facilities of the Hut. All these men were only recently back from Mesopotamia after varying periods of active service and I feel that anything we can do for them will not only be appreciated but will be less than a just recompense for their service to us and the Empire.

The Secretary of the Hut, Mr. Narayan Das, will be very glad to arrange for the transportation of any plants concerning which the intending donors might advise him or the plants may be sent direct to the Secretary, Indian Y. M. C. A. Hut, Marine Lines.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Chairman,
Indian Army Work Committee,
Y. M. C. A.

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LONDON POLICE STRIKE.

MARCH TO WHITEHALL.

PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVENTION.

The "Daily Chronicle" in its issue of 31st August gives the following interesting details of the Metropolitan Police strike, of which Reuter gave us some information at the time:—

London is practically without its police. Most of the City men, who number about 1,200, last night joined in the demand for higher pay made by the Metropolitan Force.

The strike spread with remarkable rapidity. All through the morning and afternoon, at the headquarters of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, Sloane-street, cyclist messengers were arriving with the laconic announcement that such and such a station was out.

The demands made by the union which have precipitated the strike are:—

That the present war bonus of 12s. a week be increased to £1 a week to all ranks, and be converted into permanent wages and made pensionable, and that a war bonus calculated on a basis of 12½ per cent. on all wages and allowances be granted in addition.

The P.-C. T. Thiel, Provincial Organiser of the N.U.P. and P.O. and Delegate to the London Trades Council, be immediately reinstated without loss of pay or service

Complete "official" recognition of the union and its authorised officials.

All day a large crowd of strikers were assembled near Scotland Yard, where a policeman in uniform, apart from the higher ranks, was seldom seen. The men declared that there is much discontent at the headquarters itself. "The C.I.D. are out to a man" was an early report, and a little later it was stated that not a man remained on duty in the Special Branch and the Finger Print Branch. Later the Public Carriages Department and other branches of the Yard were also reported unanimous.

By six o'clock it was announced that all the men engaged at the Houses of Parliament were out, and that other Government departments where uniformed men are engaged were similarly affected.

DISMISSAL OF UNION OFFICIAL.

The dismissal of Police-Constable Thiel, the provincial organiser and delegate to the London Trades Council, appears to have been the immediate cause of the strike. That dismissal occurred on Tuesday, for "grave breach of discipline in taking part in the management of an unauthorised association." His colleagues in the Hammersmith Division promptly decided that unless he was immediately reinstated they would go on strike.

The same night the executive committee of the union met and formulated their three demands, which were sent to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and the police authorities at Scotland Yard. The union demanded compliance by midnight on Thursday.

These letters, the union officials say, have been completely ignored. High officials, both of the police and the Home Office, were known to be in conference at Scotland Yard during the day, but any decisions which may have been taken were not made public. A "Daily Chronicle" representative was informed that the War Cabinet were considering a statement which it was proposed to issue.

The only official attempt at negotiating with the men was made in an indirect fashion. News was received at the union headquarters about two o'clock that a message had been circulated to all the police stations that General Smuts, who is a member of the War Cabinet, would be prepared to meet two delegates from each division at the Home Office at 3-30. This message was handed to one of the strikers by a divisional superintendent, with the suggestion that he should convey it to the union executive.

The reply sent was that if General Smuts met anyone in connection with the dispute it should be the union executive; that the executive could not meet him at the time suggested, as they had a conference with the London Trades Council at three o'clock, but that they would be prepared to meet him at any time later.

Subsequently the members of the men's executive met the delegates of the London Trade Council at Staple Inn-buildings, Holborn, and one of their number afterwards informed a "Daily Chronicle" representative that the council had agreed to support the union by every means in their power.

The meeting was short, and the men's leaders then went to the Home Office to see if General Smuts was prepared to receive them. Here, after some little delay, they were told that the original offer could not be varied. It was promptly refused by the executive members, who announced to their supporters that the committee's decisions would be communicated to them at a mass meeting on Tower Hill.

When the men's leaders were in the Home Office a large crowd of strikers gathered outside, and the curious scene was witnessed of scores of these "guardians of the peace" holding up all who desired admission and refusing to allow them to pass, until they had explained their business.

MARCH TO TOWER HILL.

It appears that when the executive arrived they found, according to one of them, a number of the higher ranks of the force in private clothes, waiting outside. Apparently the strikers and their leaders came to the conclusion that it was intended that these officers, said to be superintendents, and inspectors should represent the men. Whether this was so or not they took prompt steps to prevent anything of the sort. A "call" was quickly passed round, and when sufficient of the men had arrived the "enemy" were "removed to the other end of the street," as one official put it. "They offered no opposition," he added.

Following the abortive call at the Home Office, some thousands of the men assembled in military formation in Scotland Yard itself, and marched past the Houses of Parliament to Smith-square, which was one of the meeting-places for the procession to Tower Hill. A number of officers and soldiers were interested spectators.

About 5,000 constables gathered at Tower Hill, and Mr. James Marston, vice-president of their union, told them that the Labour movement was in full sympathy with their action. It was decided to notify the authorities at Scotland Yard that a deputation from the executive committee of the union would attend at the Home Office at noon to-day to meet the Prime Minister and General Smuts, or any other member of the Government. The strikers are to march in a body to Whitehall.

While the Tower-hill meeting was in progress news was received that the men at Vine-street station had been locked in by their officers. The announcement awakened a wave of indignation, and there were angry cries of "Have them all out."

Hurriedly closing the proceedings, the chairman invited the men to proceed to Vine-street, and make "very effective inquiry." To the summons of many police whistles the crowd fell into processional order, and marched 5,000 strong.

On the way roars of disapproval and jeering comments saluted the special constables on point duty at Wellington-street and elsewhere, but excellent order was kept, cyclist strikers keeping the Strand clear for vehicular-traffic.

At Vine street the narrow approaches to the station were soon packed with strikers, and amidst shouts of "Come on out!" "Search the building!" and "Bring out the specials as well!" the crowd surged to the steps, where Divisional Superintendent Bastable, Chief Inspector Jackson, and several other superior officers were offering advice to "be calm" and to "act as men."

Inspector Jackson assured the spokesmen that there were no men in the building except those who had reported for duty, and that none was detained against his will. The officers offered to allow men of the division to see those inside. First of all the upstairs premises were combed out without any result, except the unearthing of a few specials. Next the party went to the lower floors, one of them remarking to the crowd, "If I don't come back in five minutes you'll know what has happened and what to do."

In less than that time the deputation returned, reporting that there were no men detained against their will and that if the crowd would disperse those on the premises would at once leave and go home. The crowd was still sceptical, but they formed a gangway and allowed those who were inside to leave.

GHOST HAND WHICH GUIDED THE MAZE OF TRAFFIC.

The game of the day in the streets was picking out the policeman. When there were no more in uniform to be spotted the search for those in mufti began.

Everyone wanted to see what a policeman looks like on his day off, and boots were thought to be the best guides. As a matter of fact, a "Daily Chronicle" representative who went on the hunt ignored the boots and spotted a handful of policemen in the serges and tweeds of their individual choice by the kindly bend their backs took as they simultaneously stopped to put a little old lady on her right road.

London was anxious to find out what sort of a tangle it would get itself into before the day was done. All the traffic centres, such as Piccadily-circus, Wellington-street, Trafalgar-square, and Hyde-park Corner, had their reinforced crowds waiting for the collision which never came.

Piccadilly-circus, presented the same spectacle. It was as if all the drivers were obeying some Hidden Hand in thrall, as it were, to some ghost of a policeman about which the public knew nothing. At some danger-points specials gave an imitation of the hand rasing trick. But there was not enough solid self-confidence in the way they went about the business. Their attitudes approximated more to those of early Saxon saints in stained glass than to the authoritative attitude of the ordinary London constable.

END OF THE STRIKE.

The "Daily Chronicle" of Monday Sept. 2nd, wrote:—The London police strike ended on Saturday evening, following a conference of the men's leaders with the Prime Minister. The terms of settlement offered by Mr. Lloyd George were accepted with enthusiasm by the men at a mass meeting on Tower Hill, and by 10 o'clock all the night duty men had reported at their stations. Yesterday everything was normal.

The terms of settlement, as enumerated at the meeting by the men's leaders, and subsequently by Sir George Cave at the Home Office, are:—

Increased pay of 13s. a week to all ranks, making a minimum pensionable wage 43s. a week.

War bonus of 12s. a week.

Child's grant war bonus of 2s. 6d. a week.

Pension of 10s. a weak to widows.

Reinstatement of P. C. Thiel, the dismissed constable, unconditionally.

Machinery to be set up to represent the men.

Late on Saturday night it was announced that Sir Edward Henry had resigned his post of Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and that Lieut.-General Sir Nevil Macready had been appointed to the vacancy.

Yesterday, in an interview with a Press representative. Sir Edward Henry said:—"I leave the Metropolitan Police with the deepest regret, but with the satisfaction of knowing that my last official recommendation secured for them a Widows' Pension Fund. That is all I have to say."

STRIKERS PACK DOWNING-STREET.

There were remarkable scenes in Whitehall at noon on Saturday when the strikers marched to the Prime Minister's house to lay their demands before him.

With an eye to possible emergencies, the authorities had placed armed soldiers of the Guards at the entrance to all the Government offices and held in reserve two companies of troops, one in Scotland Yard itself, where the big gates had been shut and the public excluded, and the other in the courtyard of the Foreign Office, which opens out immediately opposite the entrance to No. 10, Downing-street.

But although many thousands of the police took part in the demonstration, there was not the slighest suggestion of disorder, and the strikers welcomed the soldiers with warm cheers.

The deputation, introduced by Mr Charles Duncan, M.P., the president of the union, included Mr. Marston, the vice-president, P. C. Thiel, and Mr. Carmichael, organising Secretary of the London Trades Council, a body which had given the police its support.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TERMS.

When Mr. Duncan announced the terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George at the Tower-hill meeting there were cries of "What about the union?" and Mr. Carmichael, the next speaker, replied, "The Prime Minister gave you recognition."

Mr. Carmichael added: "Your executive are going to have meetings with the Home Office to draw up on your behalf the rules to apply to an authorised organisation. There will be divisional committees, with your executive drawn from them, which I hope you will recognise by re-electing the present executive. During the war this authorised organisation, which is framed upon your union in concession to this demand, will deal with every grievance that you have got."

There were loud cheers when it was announced that P. C. Thiel was to be reinstated unconditionally, and a resolution accepting the terms of settlement was carried with enthusiasm. P. C. Thiel was carried shoulder high to Mark-lane Station.

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3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The disturbance in the extreme north has disappeared without giving any rain. The monsoon has been fairly active in the south of the Peninsula, and rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras and at a few stations in Mysore and Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Kodaikanal and Mangalore one inch; and Mysore, Salem and Ootacamund three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The rainfall has decreased in south of the peninsula and has been local in Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Konkan and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Ootacamund one inch, Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.827	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.794	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3	"
Minimum do.	78.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,E,W,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	95	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	21	m 11	34	28 6	21	m 5	34	16 11
						5	44a	13 4
Tues.	22	m 0	23	30 5	22	m 6	22	17 4
		0	19a	28 1		6	28a	13 9
Wed.	23	m 1	11	30 0	23	m 7	13	17 11
		1	6a	27 4		7	18a	14 7
Thur.	24	m 2	1	29 2	24	m 8	8	18 8
		1	55a	26 4		7	59a	15 11
Fri.	25	m 2	53	28 2	25	m 9	11	19 5
		2	48a	25 3		8	49a	17 5
Sat.	26	m 3	49	27 1	26	m 10	37	19 10
		3	58a	24 3		9	53a	18 9
Sun.	27	m 5	0	26 2	27	m 0	4	19 9
		5	22a	23 9		11	23a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 21	(Monday)	Sunrise.	6h. 35m	Sunset.	6h. 12m
" 22	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 35m.	"	6h. 11m
" 23	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 35m.	"	6h. 11m
" 24	(Thursday)	"	6h. 36m.	"	6h. 10m
" 25	(Friday)	"	6h. 36m.	"	6h. 10m
" 26	(Saturday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 9m
" 27	(Sunday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 8m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Oct 5d. 4h 35.2m. a.m.; First quarter: 13d. 10h. 34.0m. p.m. Full Moon 20d. 3h. 4.8m. a.m. Last quarter, 26d. 16h 35.2m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st October, 1918, was 30.071 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st October, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except in lower Sind; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above the average except at coast stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal generally. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north Konkan, but are moderately clouded in the south. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except in the south of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess in the south and in moderate excess in the north; night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen locally on the west and the north Madras coasts. Conditions have become slightly more favourable for the monsoon in the south of the Peninsula. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except along the west coast and in the extreme south.

Some increase of rain appears probable in the south of the Peninsula.

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BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 21st of October, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.7	75.5	76	..	0	—0.04
Do. (20th Oct.)	90.1	72.0	84	..	0	—0.08
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.1	78.2	65	..	0	—0.21
Do. (20th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.9	63.4	47	..	1.41	—3.43
Rawalpindi	91.8	54.1	39	..	14.46	—7.72
Lahore	97.5	56.8	58	..	6.97	—7.92
Hissar	100.7	60.1	39	..	6.77	—4.46
Ambala	97.7	56.1	48	..	9.44	—14.42
Delhi	96.6	67.4	32	..	10.26	—13.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	99.2	60.0	46	..	11.82	—12.19
Jhansi	99.9	66.8	40	..	14.40	—19.13
Cawnpore	98.4	64.3	42	..	15.82	—17.20
Allahabad	98.8	61.5	44	..	25.44	—10.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	..	38	..	0	—2.19
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	95.8	63.5	57	..	5.63	—12.47
Jalpore	93.5	63.9	37	..	8.48	—12.84
Kotah	100.2	69.4	30	..	14.92	—9.59
Mount Abu	81.5	65.6	36	..	35.64	—20.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	85.3	67.2	89	..	1.03	—12.63
Veraval	84.4	72.8	70	..	5.36	—12.11
Rajkot	100.6	65.5	67	..	8.27	—17.02
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	70.8	38	..	5.75	—15.93
Surat	100.8	70.5	66	..	15.18	—24.62
Ahmedabad	104.1	70.4	39	..	7.13	—21.25
Deesa	100.0	62.3	49	..	15.35	—7.31
Neemuch	95.3	62.9	43	..	18.74	—7.85
Indore	95.3	61.1	60	..	15.40	—14.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.5	58.8	53	..	37.15	—13.77
Saugor	93.4	66.6	23	..	31.17	—10.51
Hoshangabad	94.1	61.4	60	..	29.73	—19.73
Khandawa	99.4	62.9	37	..	13.06	—14.44
Akola	98.5	62.7	31	..	9.41	—19.50
Amraoti	95.8	65.3	30	..	17.22	—12.97
Nagpur	95.4	63.3	46	..	27.64	—16.89
Chanda	98.3	59.2	60	..	35.27	—12.73
Raipur	92.2	64.5	55	..	60.42	+15.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	78.8	87	..	22.99	—46.46
Ratnagiri	88.7	79.1	78	0.13	52.30	—45.25
Marmugao	87.8	..	91	0.02	56.01	—32.87
Karwar	88.5	76.8	94	0.01	62.84	—52.07
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.5	64.0	32	..	6.40	—13.88
Ahmednagar	95.1	65.1	39	..	6.65	—12.44
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	96.0	69.9	50	..	8.66	—16.12
Bijapur	92.0	70.1	56	..	5.01	—11.45
Belgaum	88.5	66.8	74	0.01	20.66	—22.74
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.4	62.1	53	..	16.79	—20.60
Hyderabad	92.5	70.0	79	..	15.90	—10.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	74.4	80	1.10	62.56	—51.06
Calicut	88.1	74.1	88	0.05	47.00	—49.16
Cochin	89.7	75.7	77	0.02	42.19	—40.34
Colombo	84.7	73.3	95	0.22	22.06	—7.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	74.2	83	0.25	23.95	—4.56
Bellary	94.5	72.7	68	..	8.53	—5.21
Cuddapah	97.6	77.4	69	..	12.02	—10.80
Radras	92.2	75.9	70	..	8.76	—13.40
Bangalore	88.0	67.2	68	..	13.09	—11.05
Coimbatore	89.5	72.7	89	..	4.71	—3.45
Trichinopoly	96.1	76.0	99	..	10.77	—5.62
Negapatam	84.5	77.7	73	..	6.60	—8.68

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
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